

FBIS

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PROCEEDINGS AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSIONS

28 June Session

LD281344 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 28, TASS--The question of prohibiting chemical weapons and destroying their stockpiles has been central to the deliberations at the current session of the Committee on Disarmament here.

The first meeting of the working group on the prohibition of chemical weapons set up by the Committee on Disarmament have convincingly demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of states favour an urgent elaboration of a relevant international agreement and display a businesslike approach to the problem. This is evidenced by interventions both by representatives of socialist countries and also of India, Mexico, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Algeria, Sweden, Venezuela and a number of other states.

The committee heard with great interest statements by scientists from 24 countries who cited data on the heavy consequences of the utilization of chemical weapons stressing the need for its complete prohibition and destruction.

One must point out at the same time that representatives of some countries are putting forward as conditions for concluding a relevant international agreement all kinds of unrealistic and unjustified demands which are far from contributing to an accelerated pace of negotiations on this issue. Diplomatic circles at the Geneva Palace of Nations condemn the attempts by the Beijing representative to use all kinds of manoeuvres to deny the possibility to speak in the Committee on Disarmament--on the question of prohibiting chemical weapons--to the representative of Vietnam, a country which is still experiencing the heavy consequences of chemical warfare.

1 July Session

LD012322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, 1 July, TASS--The issues of stopping the nuclear arms race and of nuclear disarmament are being examined at the Disarmament Committee. A discussion on these problems is dictated by the need to take urgent measures to eliminate the most dangerous mass destruction weapon and by the need to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Mexico, Hungary and a number of other countries insist that practical talks begin without delay on this matter and on the creation of a working ad hoc group in the committee. The appropriate specific proposals are contained in a document submitted today by the GDR representative on behalf of the socialist countries.

The proposals of India on talks aimed at a total ban on nuclear weapons and the destruction of nuclear weapon stockpiles are of an extensive nature.

Naturally, matters of nuclear disarmament can be solved only with the participation of all the nuclear powers. But the United States and certain of its NATO allies, as well as China, not only decline talks on nuclear disarmament and reject the creation of an appropriate working body in the committee but also openly pursue a line aimed at building up their nuclear missile potential.

Emphasizing the urgency of starting talks on nuclear disarmament, USSR Representative Viktor Israelyan stressed today that stalling in this matter cannot be justified by anyone or anything. The Disarmament Committee does not have the right to brush aside this problem or to restrict the examination of this matter to routine general discussions. The Soviet Union advocates the immediate implementation of specific business-like talks on nuclear disarmament and is ready to take an active part. Heavy responsibility will weigh on those states which oppose such talks, he said.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE CEMA RESULTS

LD011631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the report by the delegation of the Soviet Union led by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the 34th session of CEMA, held in Prague 17-19 June 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the session are a major step on the path of practical, consistent implementation of the fundamental accord on questions of development of mutual fraternal cooperation among CEMA member countries reached at meetings of communist and workers parties' leaders.

The session confirmed the fact that CEMA member countries envisage mutual cooperation as an important factor in strengthening cohesion in the socialist community and in further implementation of the policy of peace and international detente based on decisions adopted at the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The results of the work of the session, in which representatives of a number of liberated states also took part, give evidence of the presence of an objective community of interests between socialist and developing countries, of their mutual aspiration for all-round, equal cooperation.

The decisions of the session adopted during the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of a number of other fraternal parties is of important significance for the determination of basic directions for the economic and social development of CEMA member countries.

The examination at the session of the progress of coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985 and the realization of long-term targeted programs of cooperation in key branches of production showed that CEMA member countries developing and deepening socialist economic integration are creating favorable conditions for solving their socioeconomic tasks in the coming 5-year period, resulting in an upsurge in the well-being of the peoples of the socialist community.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers note the necessity of active participation by Soviet planning and economic organs in the work of solving key problems of cooperation--first and foremost in the sphere of an all-round deepening and extension of production and coordination between CEMA member countries--and the speeding-up of scientific-technical progress with the aim of raising efficiency of production and work quality.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the activity of the delegation of the USSR at the 34th CEMA session and instructed competent Soviet organs to formulate and implement measures for a timely and complete fulfilment of the USSR's obligations emanating from the decisions of the session.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CPSU PLENUM, CARTER EUROPEAN TRIP

ID301115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 4

[Ravel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] A Mainline Direction

Our party's Central Committee plenums always attract great attention among the international public and that is understandable. After all, it is a question of the ruling party of not only the first but the most powerful socialist state in the world, whose policy has a tremendous influence on the entire world process. Our country marches in the vanguard of forces defending the cause of peace, social progress and the people's national liberation.

During these days the mass media in various countries have been commenting animatedly on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held 23 June and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. Naturally, the assessments being voiced in these commentaries are diverse. Thus the press in the fraternal states and the press of foreign communist parties note that the plenum documents open up impressive new prospects for the Soviet people and once again demonstrate the peace-loving, consistent and principled nature of Soviet foreign policy.

The June plenum decisions, writes Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO, for instance, will promote the USSR's even more rapid and successful progress toward the communist future and will exert a mighty and positive influence on the situation in the world as a whole. "The fact that mankind has lived in relative tranquillity in recent decades and has not known world war," Vietnam's NHAN DAN wrote in its commentary, "is to a tremendous degree the result of the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security."

But there have also been responses of a different kind. Bourgeois propaganda organs are trying in vain to belittle the significance of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June plenum particularly as regards the international situation, and to view them as only a "propaganda step" and a "tactical ploy." Of course, we are talking about those imperialist mouthpieces which openly serve the leaders of the NATO military bloc, and above all the United States, who have adopted a course of disturbing the prevailing military equilibrium in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the socialist community countries, to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security.

It is as though they are unwilling to notice Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words in his report at the plenum, indicating the mainline direction of our state's foreign policy activity at the present state: "We will continue to spare no efforts to preserve detente and all the good things that the seventies brought us, to achieve a turn toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to protect and consolidate peace."

The work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the subsequent scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet showed convincingly that our party's and people's thoughts are directed toward creative labor and a peaceful future.

When the Situation Is Complicated

These days there is particularly great speculation in the West around the situation in Afghanistan and the decision to withdraw some Soviet military units from that country. This decision has aroused a wide international response, which has demonstrated the differences in individual states' approaches not only to the Afghan problem but to the improvement of the situation in southwest Asia in general.

Thus the French president assessed positively the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan, noting that the "size of the contingent being withdrawn is fairly substantial" and that "it is a question of a step in the right direction." As a statement by the Indian Communist Party says, the "measures being adopted by the Soviet Union quite clearly indicate the sincerity of the policy it is implementing with respect to Afghanistan. The USSR has repeatedly stressed that the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan pursues a single goal--that of defending that country's national sovereignty against armed interference from outside. The latest decision is a remarkable manifestation of the USSR's firm and consistent peace-loving policy."

An analysis of statements by the progressive foreign press shows that wide circles of the international public regard the decision which has been announced as evidence of the good will of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and confirmation of their intention of seeking a political settlement of the situation which has evolved around Afghanistan. Naturally, in taking this step the Soviet Union has displayed its readiness to follow the path of such a settlement on condition that the other side displays the same intention in practice.

However, judging from numerous reports coming in from Western capitals, Washington, in an attempt to distort and minimize the significance of the new Soviet initiative, is continuing to act in such a way as to whip up the fuss over Afghanistan and exacerbate the situation in that country and the adjacent region. Some Washington figures, Secretary of State E. Muskie for instance, have--despite the generally known facts--gone so far as to say that the numbers of Soviet troops in Afghanistan have not only not been reduced but have even been "increased" recently.

The American special services (like the Chinese) are continuing, as before, to interfere in Afghan affairs by arming and financing antigovernment forces. Washington is encouraging the counterrevolution by repeating that it would like to see the present government in Kabul replaced by another, more acceptable one. The scale of the conspiracy against democratic Afghanistan is indicated if only by the fact that a plan has even emerged for the "transfer of power from Babrak Karmal's Soviet-supported government to a new group of leaders."

And here is another example of such machinations. As is clear from the statement made by a group of congressmen in the American capital the other day, President J. Carter has thought up a clearly provocative venture--he has decided to hold an "Afghanistan aid week" at the end of July. In the course of that week it is planned to organize a "collection of money" for the "aid to Afghans" fund, which means in effect the strengthening of outside financial and military support for the bandit group active in Afghanistan.

It is known that such "aid" has long been sent to groups hostile to the people's democratic regime which exists in Afghanistan. For instance, Britain's THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH wrote in a recent issue that "Western weapons and millions of pounds sterling of Arab money are being placed at the disposal of Afghan partisans." [paragraph continues]

In dispatching all this across the border use is made of the territories of Pakistan and Iran whose governments, unfortunately, still have a negative attitude toward Kabul's proposal on establishing peaceful, good-neighborly relations.

There is more than enough evidence of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs, complicating the situation in the country. And it is obvious that this interference is part of a broad plan aimed at creating an imperialist bridgehead on the USSR's southern border. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot fail to take this fact into account.

And it is no secret that the "Afghan card" is being used, in particular, to justify the policy of building up American naval and air forces in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, particularly in the Persian Gulf region. Although the decisions on the deployment by the Pentagon of a "quick-reaction corps" and on sending ships to the Persian Gulf were adopted long before the December change of power in Afghanistan and the sending of a limited Soviet military contingent there, the White House is now "leaning" above all on precisely the "Afghan card."

I would like to ask those Americans who hurried to describe the decision to withdraw some Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a "propaganda step": Why should not the United States respond in the same way and withdraw even a part of its naval armada, which threatens neighboring countries, from the Persian Gulf region? There is not even any talk of this in Washington.

So we find a clash between two lines of international relations: The Soviet Union is outlining ways leading to a political settlement of the problems and is displaying good will, whereas the United States is setting up military bases in Oman, strengthening Israel's armed forces, dispatching combat squadrons to Egypt and sending more and more ships and assault subunits to the Indian Ocean.

In an Anti-Soviet Haze

President J. Carter's visit to Europe last week looked like a demonstration of this aggressive imperialist line toward undermining detente and rallying anti-Soviet forces. Following meetings with Italian leaders and the pope he spent 2 days at a conference of the leading capitalist states--the United States, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan--in Venice.

These "Big Seven" conferences have been held annually since 1975 mainly to discuss economic problems. This time, however, the American delegation's primary aim was to make the meeting a political one and, if possible, lead the discussion away from the complex economic problems and contradictions rending the capitalist world. Only partially did it succeed.

The conference participants were forced to admit that the U.S. economy, like those of the other capitalist states, has entered a period of severe recession accompanied by unprecedented inflation and growing unemployment. In the United States, for example, the number of unemployed exceeds 8 million and in the Common Market countries--6 million. As might have been expected, the leaders of the major Western countries were prepared to consider any possible cause for all these troubles except the chronic defects in the capitalist system itself.

The published document fails to mention ways of solving the very complex economic problems which, according to the Italian paper LA STAMPA, "haunted the Venice meeting like a nightmare." Taking their lead from J. Carter, who attacked the OPEC countries for raising oil prices, the "seven" tried to blame them for the slump in production and for the unprecedented inflation.

But there was no mention of the heavy burden on the millions of working people and the capitalist economy as a whole resulting from the vast military expenditure. In the United States alone planned military expenditure in the next fiscal year is set at the truly astronomical sum of \$170.5 billion.

As the foreign press notes, as far as the U.S. President was concerned the purpose of the Venice meeting was, on the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity," to paper over the contradictions with the West European partners and mobilize them to more active support for Washington's adventurist course in the international arena. He tried to impose on the conference participants his view of such questions as the fate of detente and relations with the Soviet Union and the approach to events in Iran and concerning Afghanistan.

By all appearances, in a number of cases the U.S. allies caved in to the pressure and some of their statements clearly echoed the Americans. At the same time, Western commentators were very skeptical in their assessments of the overall results of the Venice meeting, reckoning that it had failed to mend the cracks in the "Western alliance." As the American NEWSWEEK wittily remarked, the "seven" only built "paper bridges across the gulf." London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote the other day: The leaders of the Western countries simply ignored certain important international questions in order to prevent the emergence of the profound differences of approach to their solution. One of these issues, the paper notes, is the Near East problem. "The neat wording of the statement adopted in Venice," echoed THE DAILY MIRROR, "conceals profound contradictions."

America's TIME magazine rightly pointed to one of the main reasons for these contradictions. Most West Europeans, it wrote, sincerely want detente, not a cold war revival; and it is perfectly understandable that they will continue trade, cultural exchanges and diplomatic dialogue with the socialist countries to this end.

However, when he followed his Italian visit with visits to a number of other European countries (Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal) President J. Carter clearly defied these sentiments by continuing his anti-Soviet rhetoric. Everywhere he tried to impose his own view of Afghan events, tried to blame the Soviet Union for the deterioration in the international situation and insisted, on these pretexts, on the strengthening of "Western solidarity." In Madrid the American President advocated Spain's membership in NATO.

The 2-day NATO Council session in Ankara was in fact devoted to the same theme of intensifying war preparations and strengthening the North Atlantic alliance, especially its southern flank. It talked of increasing Turkey's role within the framework of the group (the Western powers have just granted a huge loan to rescue the Turkish economy), of Greece making a speedier return to the NATO military structure and of the possibility of producing and using certain new types of weapons, chemical weapons in particular, and so forth.

This is American imperialism's course at the present stage. It is opposed by the precise and clear Soviet stance reflecting the demands of reason and our power's might, massive strength and potential. The strategic military balance attained in the international arena between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is a factor that curbs imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

The CPSU Central Committee June plenum resolution expressed the belief that "there exist objective opportunities and social and political forces capable of preventing a slide into a new cold war, ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. The way to solve this task is through talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security." This is the Soviet strategy of peace.

CRETE ECONFERENCE MEETS TO ACT AGAINST FOREIGN BASES

LD011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Miroshnik dispatch: "No!" to Foreign Bases"]

[Text] Heraklion, 22 June--A black missile crossed out with a red line--that is the badge which you frequently encounter in Heraklion. Here, in the administrative center of the largest Greek Island, Crete, the international conference for the abolition of foreign military bases in the Mediterranean region is working. The delegations representing various public democratic organizations and national liberation movements from 23 countries, including representatives from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, have come to Crete to protest and to outline a joint program for actions against the foreign military bases which present a threat to peace and security in this region.

The mayor of Heraklion, (M. Karelis), has addressed a message of greetings to the conference participants. On the platform is Gen (retd) (G. Kumanakos), chairman of the Panhellenic committee for the abolition of foreign military bases on Greek territory. The foreign military establishments on the territory of Greece and a number of other Mediterranean countries, he said, seriously threaten peace and stability in the region. They hinder the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act adopted by the Helsinki conference and they undermine the relaxation of international tension.

One after the other speakers mounted the rostrum. Their speeches drew a picture of a mass movement of protest against the bases.

A report prepared by the all-Crete committee against the bases that gave a detailed analysis of Greece's mutual relations with NATO and the United States was greeted with great interest.

Representatives of Italy, Turkey and other countries which sent delegates to Crete described the broad working masses' struggle against the threat of a new war and for the continuation of detente.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] (S. Tsambys), member of the KKE Central Committee Politburo, greeted the congress participants. This conference, he said, is being held at a time when, as a result of relapses into the cold war and the aggressive policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, the international situation has deteriorated and the dangers threatening peace throughout the world have increased. Imperialism's policy proves once again that the U.S. and NATO military bases on other states' territories are its instrument. The KKE, (S. Tsambys) said, resolutely supports the struggle to abolish the foreign bases in Greece, since we believe this struggle to be a very important element of the struggle to strengthen and defend our country's national independence and sovereignty.

The work of the present conference in Crete shows that the peace-loving public is galvanizing the struggle to strengthen detente and in support of all peaceful initiatives opening the way to constructive negotiations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KABUL AAPSO MEETING

'Improving' Situation in Afghanistan

LD010923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Strengthening Solidarity With the Afghan People"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 June--The AAPSO-sponsored international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people is continuing in the Afghan capital.

S. A. Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and vice prime minister of Afghanistan, greeted representatives of 22 countries and international organizations present at the meeting. After noting the Afghan people's successes in the cause of defending the gains of the national, democratic, antifeudal revolution, he gave an account of the desperate efforts of imperialist forces to turn the clock back in Afghanistan.

The coordinated actions of American imperialism, the Chinese leadership and regional reaction, he said, presented a real threat to the Afghan revolution. Under these conditions and the repulse the onslaught of imperialist aggression and save national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, revolutionary Afghanistan had to appeal to the friendly Soviet Union for assistance. The USSR, true to its internationalist foreign policy, responded positively to the PDPA leaders' and Afghan Government's request with broad and comprehensive material, moral and political assistance. It sent a limited military contingent in keeping with the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation.

The American imperialists raised a really malicious outcry over the introduction of this contingent. S.A. Keshtmand continued, in order to intensify tension throughout the world, to justify its interventionist policy toward Afghanistan and other countries, to find a pretext for deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and to foil detente and return the world to the cold war. One of the aims of American imperialism, its Chinese henchmen and a number of reactionary countries consists of worsening Afghanistan's relations with Iran, Pakistan and other Muslim countries.

However, S.A. Keshtmand continued, we want to live in peace with our neighbors, particularly with Pakistan and Iran. Afghanistan's proposals, directed toward the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, were formulated in the government's 14 May statement.

The situation in Afghanistan is now improving, the speaker stressed. The return to USSR territory of some Soviet troops units whose presence in Afghanistan is no longer necessary, which was undertaken in agreement with the Afghanistan Government, is confirmation of this. The people of Afghanistan, demonstrating their adherence to the cause of revolution, actively support Afghanistan's course, which accords with their interests, and appraise highly the comprehensive assistance and fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union and of all the world's progressive forces.

Dzasokhov's Comments on Meeting

LD302032 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 30 Jun 80

["On the Results of the Meeting of Solidarity With the Afghan People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--The first deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov said the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people was a great success. "This forum called upon to give moral support for the Afghan revolution has completely fulfilled its mission", Aleksandr Dzasokhov told a TASS correspondent.

Dzasokhov, who was heading a Soviet delegation at the meeting, pointed out that the documents signed in Kabul, specifically, the "appeal to the Afghan people" testified to a growing solidarity in the whole world with the struggle of the Afghan patriots for a new life and the realisation of the goals of the April revolution. A concrete program of action of democratic public has been mapped out aimed at normalising the situation in Afghanistan and southwest Asia as a whole.

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WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

He said that the participants in the meeting expressed understanding for the actions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which had been forced to turn to the Soviet Union for aid for repelling aggressive actions launched from Pakistani territory. Aleksandr Dzasokhov said further that the representatives of peace-loving forces arrived at a unanimous conclusion that it is the United States which is generating tension in the region by encouraging the Afghan rebels. The present Chinese leadership is also giving broad financial and material support to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

"The Soviet people", Aleksandr Dzasokhov stressed, "fully share the conviction expressed in the communique of the Kabul meeting that the 'Afghan question' should be resolved by peaceful means. The Soviet Union has already made an important step towards normalising the situation in Afghanistan: By agreement with the Government of the DRA it is pulling out military units whose stay in that country is not considered necessary at present."

At the same time Aleksandr Dzasokhov stressed: "Loyal to its internationalist duty the Soviet Union will continue to give assistance to the young republic in upholding the gains of the democratic antifeudal revolution.

SOLIDARITY MEETING 'TREMENDOUS SUCCESS'

ID291512 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

The international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people has been a tremendous success. It has demonstrated the cohesion and solidarity of world public with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan waging a struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction which are trying to eliminate the gains of the April revolution, the TASS correspondent was told by Ch. Bisvas, secretary of the World Peace Council. He stressed that the Afghan revolution is firmly advancing along the road outlined, and world public, whose representatives attended that meeting, expressed full support for the course chosen by the Afghan people.

Commenting on the international meeting, which closed in Kabul, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES points out that the delegates to the forum have expressed their full support for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the April revolution. They declared their solidarity with the working people of Afghanistan, who overthrew the despotic regime in their country.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS MILITARY BUILD UP

LD011528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by international affairs journalists Vadim Kassiss and Mikhail Mikhaylov]

[Excerpts] [Kassiss] Good day, comrades! In building its defense the Soviet Union does nothing that is above and beyond what is absolutely essential to ensure its security and peaceful creation. As Comrade Brezhnev noted, we do not strive for military superiority. Our intentions have never been, nor are they now to threaten any state or group of states. Our strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive direction. However, Washington does not wish to hear this. They continue to shout about the notorious Soviet threat; and particular fuss is made over some special aims which the Soviet Union is purportedly following in Afghanistan. I myself had occasion not so long ago to visit Afghanistan. I was witness to the remarkable facility with which bourgeois propaganda concocts various kinds of inventions about Soviet interference in Afghanistan, but on each occasion the falsehoods burst like soap bubbles.

We would like to say to the Western creators of cock-and-bull stories: The Soviet military contingents in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in accordance with the request of the government of that country, were brought into Afghanistan not to carry out any mythical military actions against the Afghan people but simply to help revolutionary Afghanistan in repelling outside aggression. The fact that an undeclared war has been and is being waged against Afghanistan is an indisputable truth.

[Mikhaylov] I think, Vadim Borisovich, that the fact that our discussion of the United States' basic strategy has begun with Afghanistan is logically necessary, not just because the American conspiracy against the Afghan revolution--in which Beijing has actively joined and in which Pakistan has become an accomplice despite its national interests, not to mention Egypt and Israel--is typical of the adventurist course of the present Washington administration, but because the events around Afghanistan make it possible to draw certain general conclusions.

In the first place, the Washington line on interference in the internal affairs of other countries and its striving to dictate an order favorable to American imperialism--that is to all intents and purposes claims by the United States for world domination--have, as it were, been concentrated here. Secondly, the failure of the conspiracy against revolutionary Afghanistan--and it is beyond doubt, as we have said--can be said to be symbolic from the viewpoint that in our time no one can stop social progress and symbolic of the fact that in the final analysis the whole strategic concept of American imperialism will inevitably fail.

That concept, incidentally, appeared neither today nor yesterday. The military bases scattered across the globe that were set up in the past decades have been placed in service of that concept. If one looks at recent years, it is worth recalling Carter's speech of January 1977 on his presidential inauguration. In that speech, evidently compiled with the direct participation of the main troubadour of the new edition of the cold war policy, Brzezinski, the United States' claim to the leading role in the world was openly sounded. Various parts of the globe tens of thousands of kilometers from North America were unceremoniously declared to be spheres of vital interest to the United States. As the ironic remarks of some observers commenting on Carter's speech ran, one can go on like that and declare the planet's atmosphere and oxygen to be spheres of vital interest to the United States.

[Kassiss] But it cannot be said that Carter discovered America. You will no doubt recall, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, as will many of our listeners that essentially all the White House chiefs throughout the period since World War II have proceeded from plans for achieving worldwide American hegemony. As you rightly pointed out, the colossal network of American military bases and other military installations were formed over decades.

[Mikhaylov] A new U.S. election campaign is now at its height. During the campaign presidential candidates compete in demagoguery, chasing after electors' votes. This race has one distinctive feature; it is being run in an atmosphere of chauvinist intoxication. It bears the imprint of the sharp turnabout made in recent years by the administration of the present President who is the main candidate of the Democratic Party. That turnabout is aimed at breaking the detente policy, at intensifying the arms race and aggravating international tension, and at adventurism and aggression. In those conditions it is obviously logical, Vadim Borisovich, to speak about the new elements introduced into the United States' base strategy.

[Kassiss] Well, much that is new increasingly recalls the old: Washington's present concept and practice is historically linked with the colonial policy of imperialism. But since colonialism as a system has collapsed, the foundation has now been created through forward posts on foreign territories in the form of military bases, through obtaining launching pads for new types of nuclear weapons, in particular the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. Added to this is the setting up of the 100,000-man rapid deployment force.

The Middle and Near East has become the most vulnerable region for the interests of imperialism after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the deep social changes in Afghanistan and the impossibility of settling the Near East crisis on the rotten basis of the Camp David conspiracy. And so unprecedentedly large naval forces have been concentrated in the Persian Gulf and off the shores of Iran. An attempt at a direct incursion by the U.S. Armed Forces onto Iranian territory has even been made. Long having Israel at their disposal for military bases and transit shipments of American troops and aviation, and now as they say "putting their feet up," Yankees in uniform are making themselves comfortable in Egypt as a result of As-Sadat's treachery. Agreement has been reached on American bases in Oman and are being prepared with Somalia and Kenya.

[Mikaylov] Turning to Asia, the American strategy of bases can be served by the example of Diego Garcia Island. The London weekly NOW reports that the U.S. military is actively improving its military base so as to transform Diego Garcia, the British weekly writes, into a gigantic unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier in Southeast Asia.

It seems to me it is time for us to turn to conclusions from the facts mentioned. How should one formulate them, Vadim Borisovich?

[Kassiss] It would seem that there are several conclusions, Mikhail Aleksandrovich. The main one is that Washington's course for breaking detente and bringing American military bases closer to the borders of our country and the effective encirclement of the countries of the socialist community by these means of aggression has been determined distinctly. The second is that, by means of building up its military presence in various areas, the United States wishes to ensure for itself domination in former colonies and dependent countries, banking on the suppression of national liberation movements. The third and probably main one, is that the American strategists are trying to ensure the possibility of the rapid transfer of any forms of their weapons from one region to another irrespective of the distance. Connected with this is the American plan for exchanging its military contingents, navy and aviation with the armed forces of the NATO allies and with the unlimited expansion of the sphere of activity of that bloc.

[Mikhaylov] The problem of the relations between the United States and their allies is, of course, a special topic, but we have to look at it briefly.

A meeting of heads of states and governments of the United States, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan was held in Venice. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT called the present state of affairs an unprecedented mutiny against American leadership.

In particular, the leaders of the West European states, for example France and the FRG, do not want to fulfil the requirements formulated by Brzezinski--again he is involved--to end detente. Those are his words. They are in favor of continuing the policy of detente because it is in the interests of the European countries, both in the West and the East. They are in favor of a dialogue between the East and West and do not want, like the United States, to bang the door catching their fingers in it. However, the situation on the European Continent has indubitably become more complex. The plans for stationing American medium-range missiles in West Europe are being put into practice: Britain and Italy are already rushing to provide launching pads for them. At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe the West has taken up an obstructionist position, trying to obtain a violation of the present approximate military balance between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and a clear superiority for the latter. All this is evidence of extremely dangerous tendencies, of intentions to change the strategic situation in Europe. Of course, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries will not tolerate this, and if it is necessary for the reliable provision of their security, will take the corresponding measures.

[Kassis] Yes. The struggle for detente, although it has become more difficult, continues. Our country and its socialist fellows-in-arms formulated at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states a concrete program for eliminating conflict situations and overcoming military danger in Europe, and not only in Europe. That is a reasonable, realistic program counterposing the adventurism and unreasonableness of the imperialist politicians and their American leaders. The struggle for detente is being joined by the broadest public circles of various political views. They welcome and support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

A profound impression throughout the world was made by the report from Kabul on the withdrawal to the USSR territory of several Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan at the present time is not necessary. The socialist countries and the peoples of the world have sufficient will and strength to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all states and the elimination of existing conflicts. Mankind wants not to return to the cold war but wants the preservation and multiplication of the already achieved fruits of detente.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON CARTER CONGRESS REPORT

The following variations to the item entitled "Carter Congress Report Contains 'Slandorous Assertions,'" published on page A 6 of the 26 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from an article entitled "Duplicity and Cynicism" published on page three of Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 June 1980:

Page A 6, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA omits introductory paragraph and begins...[Text] Washington, 25 June--The U.S. President...

Page A 6, last paragraph, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA renders final sentence...The groundlessness of the President's "arguments" becomes all the more obvious in that in charging the USSR with "violation of the borders" of Afghanistan, Carter does not say a word about Washington's own actions, including the recent bandit raid made by the Pentagon on Iran.

Page A 7, first paragraph, line two, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reads...elementary international norms. [new paragraph]

The sections of the report dealing with the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions in the sphere of human rights, trade, scientific and technical exchange, culture and art are constructed according to the same principle of "shifting the blame." [paragraph continues]

What sins the President accuses the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of! The President's insinuations show that, as before, Washington seeks to exploit the Final Act as an instrument of interference in the socialist states' internal affairs and in order to step up ideological subversion against the socialist community states.

While smearing the socialist countries Carter is at the same time trying to present a rosy picture of the situation in the United States, which he describes as no less than a "champion of human rights and freedoms" and a "bulwark of peace."

The President who is "concerned" for the implementation of human rights overseas hypocritically conceals the fact that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States. The report makes no mention of the massive attack on Americans' rights and freedoms waged with the authorities' blessing by the CIA, the FBI and other secret police organs. Carter is silent on the tragic fate of the 23-million-strong black population of the United States, as well as the millions of representatives of other ethnic minorities, who are still suffering harsh racial discrimination.

The President's report is, on the whole, new evidence of Washington's duplicity and cynicism on the human rights question.

Page A 7, first paragraph, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA omits final sentence.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON DISTRUST OF SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 June 1980 page three carries the following "correction" to the item entitled "Distrust of Soviet Troop Withdrawal From GDR Chided" that was published on page A 2 of the 25 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page A 3, antipenultimate paragraph, figure in line five should read 30,000 men instead of 3,000 men.

YENIKEYEV SAYS MEDIA DISTORT SVERDLOVSK 'EPIDEMIC'

LD020242 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The chairman of a House subcommittee, Les Aspin, has accused the Soviet Union of withholding the truth about an ostensible outbreak of anthrax at Sverdlovsk last year. Mr Aspin says he has information at his disposal that the incidence of the epidemic came as a result of a blast at an enterprise involved with bacteriological agents. Our observer Viktor Yenkokeyev makes this comment:

Another hostile campaign against the Soviet Union has been simmering the United States for about a year. One canard follows another backed up by all sorts of horrendous details. None of them has been officially confirmed, neither by the Central Intelligence Agency nor by the U.S. State Department. The anti-Soviet campaign has turned out to be so flimsy that even the administration, in Mr Aspin's words, declined to show any interest. If one takes a close look it will become obvious that the story about events at Sverdlovsk is of the same kidney as the stories about alleged strikes at auto plants at Tolyatti, Gorkiy and Naberezhnyy.

Now why do all these campaigns fall short of the expectations of certain quarters in the United States? The answer is simple. After the outbreak of anthrax at Sverdlovsk last year the Soviet Government and the media provided explanations. Anthrax did indeed take place among the cattle, and this is by no means a sensation, for over centuries there has been a danger of an anthrax epidemic. There were also cases when people got sick due to shortfalls in the meat packing industry. Meanwhile, thanks to rapid action, the epidemic was stamped out. All this has been disclosed both by the United States Government and the media.

Now this settles the matter it would seem. However, the United States news media continued to build up anti-Soviet hysteria over the incident. Now what is behind all this? The Americans are led to believe that the Soviet Union was developing the bacteriological weapon and thereby violating the international convention of 1972 forbidding the designing, production and accumulation of the bacteriological weapons. In other words it is not the first time that the Americans are being intimidated with a Soviet threat. It would hardly be possible to list all anti-Soviet campaigns like that.

However, even the American media cannot name a single case when the Soviet Union went back on its international commitments. This holds true of the agreements on limiting the arms race and of the Soviet economic ties with other countries. It is a sure bet the present bout of anti-Soviet hysteria will vanish into thin air the way it has happened on previous occasions.

YOUTH DELEGATION'S VISIT REFLECTS MOOD OF U.S.-USSR TIES

LD021137 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 3

[O. Pavlov report: "Dialogue or Confrontation?"]

[Text] St. Louis-Washington-Moscow--As we were flying to Washington, quite honestly, each one of us was wondering what our reception in the United States would be like and what awaited us during the tour. For we were the first Soviet youth delegation to set off across the ocean since the White House caused the deterioration in Soviet-American relations.

It needs to be said that for several years now the USSR Youth Organizations Committee [KMO] has been maintaining contacts with a whole series of U.S. youth organizations of different trends and political orientations. The relaxation of international tension made a significant contribution to the development of contacts and sometimes cooperation, too, on certain urgent issues of modern times. Detente also could not help influencing the positions of American youth organizations. One such organization is the YMCA.

At present more than 6 million young people representing very different sections of the U.S. population are involved in the YMCA's activities. Despite the fact that questions of strengthening international mutual understanding and the struggle for peace were reflected in the association's activities only comparatively recently, they quickly won supporters. Of course, it would be naive to think that such directions would find unanimous support in an organization with such a motley social makeup. However, the realities of the modern world make even overt opponents reckon with them.

The USSR KMO and the YMCA took steps to establish contacts more than 10 years ago. An important aspect of the development of relations between the two organizations was the holding of bilateral seminars to discuss various aspects of youth involvement in the struggle for peace, detente and limiting the arms race. The first such seminar was held in Baku in 1977. The following year Houston received representatives of the USSR KMO and the YMCA, and last year Tallinn.

This time we were flying to the United States to participate in the fourth seminar. The struggle for peace, detente and limiting the arms race was the range of issues to be discussed....

Washington greeted us with bright, sunny weather. However, we did not see the U.S. capital--we immediately set out for another airport, and 2 hours later our Boeing 727 landed in St Louis.

The next morning there was the seminar opening ceremony and a plenary session, at which the report was delivered by V. Lordkipanidze, first deputy chairman of the USSR KMO and leader of the Soviet delegation, and by Wayne (Kost), leader of the American delegation.

In their speeches at the seminar the American participants emphasized the need to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between young people in different countries, to support the activities of the peace-loving public and to shape humanist ideals in young people.

The final documents adopted at the seminar emphasized that youth must make its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. They especially noted the need to struggle to end the production of all types of nuclear weapons, for general and complete disarmament and the settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means. The need to ratify the SALT II treaty as the basis for further constructive dialogue on reducing the arms race was emphasized.

...At first glance the very possibility of holding such a seminar in the United States in the tense atmosphere which has arisen in Soviet-U.S. relations might seem unexpected. You might think that the flood of militarist propaganda which has swept over America and the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign mounted by all the mass news media must have drowned out any voices of reason. However, contrary to the hopes of reactionary circles, this is not happening because the voice of reason cannot be drowned out.

Of course, bourgeois propaganda affects the sentiments and helps shape the views of quite a significant section of American youth. A distorted picture of the Soviet Union and its actions in the international arena and the existence of certain stereotypes, which have been elaborated over many years, not only prevent many people from taking a sober look at particular events but also cause them to be on their guard when they first meet Soviet people. However, this guardedness disappears--as we repeatedly witnessed--after lengthy intercourse and frank discussion.

During our stay in St. Louis we visited the local university, where we familiarized ourselves with the education system and the life and routine of American students.

In the university we had a meeting with students.

Despite the fact that a difficult period has come about in American-Soviet relations, our interlocutors said, every effort must be made to overcome it. Our countries must seek to resolve the contradictions between them only by peaceful means, not with the help of confrontation in any form. If we want to preserve peace in the world, we must concentrate on jointly resolving worldwide problems. War and hate are not the way out of the situation. Nuclear war under modern conditions would be madness, but earnest efforts by all people of good will are needed to remove that danger--this is the viewpoint of ordinary American students.

When the conversation turned to the participation of American sportsmen in the Moscow Olympics and the Carter administration's policy of boycotting them, the opinions of American students diverged. And yet the majority of those participating in the conversation agreed that politics must not affect the Olympic movement and that American athletes and other countries' sportsmen will be disappointed if the U.S. team does not participate in the coming Olympics.

"I doubt," one of the young people said, "that we will achieve anything by not participating in the Olympic games. For both the Olympic movement and the sportsmen themselves, who have been training hard for this event for 4 years, will suffer as a result."

When we were leaving the American students said: We support the development of contacts with Soviet youth, for such meetings enable us to get to know each other better and to understand the other's viewpoint and help to improve Soviet-U.S. relations.

Once again we saw for ourselves during our meeting with the YMCA leadership that realistically minded Americans see the restoration of normal Soviet-U.S. relations based on peaceful coexistence and not on confrontation as the only alternative. Addressing the meeting, YMCA President James Fenton emphasized that the further development of contacts and cooperation between youth organizations must help to restore a climate of mutual understanding and trust between our countries.

In the American capital we were to have a meeting with Gunn McKay, Democratic senator from Utah.

However, the senator was not in at the appointed time. A polite secretary apologized and asked us to come back an hour later, saying that some unexpected and urgent affairs were keeping the senator. After spending an hour looking around the Library of Congress, we returned not to delve deeply into that question. After waiting a while, we were getting ready to leave when the senator finally appeared. It turned out that he had just returned from his home state, where the question of deploying the MX strategic missiles was being discussed. So these were the urgent affairs....

The decision to deploy the MX was taken despite numerous public protests in the state. According to the senator, this decision was supposedly necessary "to restore military equilibrium with the Soviet Union."

"How, then, are we to regard statements by President Carter and authoritative U.S. military experts about the existence of approximate parity between our countries--statements made during the signing of the SALT II treaty?"--we inquired. The senator, however, preferred not to delve deeply into that question. When the conversation touched on the boycott of the Olympic games, Gunn McKay said that he personally dislikes that action but, "in view of the Afghan events, it was the only possibility to avoid military confrontation." We wanted to ask the senator: Would it not be simpler to stop the foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs on the part of imperialist states and primarily the United States? To our regret (it is hard, it is true, to say how the senator viewed this), our convention was interrupted by a bell announcing the start of a session of Congress.

After the "talk" with the senator a meeting with representatives of the American Young Politicians Council awaited us. This organization, which unites young Democrats and Republicans, considers it its task to establish contacts with youth organizations in other countries for the purpose of acquainting young politicians with foreign policy activities and giving them an opportunity to acquire the necessary political experience. Of course, the foreign policy activities with which the American Young Politicians Council is "acquainted" are in full accord with the White House administration's present policy. Therefore we could hardly expect of our interlocutors a realistic assessment of the situation which has taken shape in the world. But we really had not expected such a falsification of international events as that which we encountered, or such reluctance to look objectively at the existing problems. I will not tire the reader with a description of the positions put forward by our interlocutors. They are well known today. We received the impression that the American administration and circles close to it regard politics as a child's kaleidoscope: If you do not like the picture, twist the tube and there is another one more pleasing to the eye. But the mosaic of the modern world is not colored pieces of glass which can be arranged how the White House likes. This is graphically confirmed by events occurring in the world. It would be a good thing if everyone who is trying to shunt the world onto the rails of cold war realized that only the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence among states are a sensible alternative in world development.

HOUSE BACKS FUNDING FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

LD011625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 5

[N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Dangerous Preparations"]

[Text] Washington--Pentagon strategists have recently mounted a campaign to extend the arsenal of means of chemical warfare.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL has cited a statement by an army officer (he is not named) who complained of "lack of understanding" in Congress of the importance of chemical means.

The Pentagonite was complaining for no reason about a lack of support on Capitol Hill. The House of Representatives supported the Pentagon's sinister designs. It approved by 308 votes to 19 a bill on the appropriation of funds for military building, including \$3.1 million to equip an enterprise for the production of "binary" chemical substances or nerve gases.

REAGAN AIDE ON ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

LD011035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report "Contender's Position"; from "World Today" feature compiled by V. Kondrashov]

[Text] In the event of R. Reagan's election as U.S. President, he will not stop the SALT talks with the Soviet Union.

This was stated in conversation with American journalists by Allen, the Republican candidate's chief adviser on international and military issues. "Of course it is necessary to hold talks on strategic arms limitation," he said. "Reagan is prepared to hold talks with the Russians in order to achieve balanced and effective arms control." Speaking of Reagan's position in the sphere of military spending, Allen said that he might "adopt an unbalanced budget in order to pull defense up."

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY LOSES ITS VANGUARD ROLE

OW011818 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 1 Jul 80

[[Petov) commentary: "It Has Lost Its Vanguard Role"]]

[Excerpts] Today is the 59th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. However, this year, like all previous years, the CCP greets this great day in a crisis situation in which it has lost the role of guiding Chinese society.

The Chinese leadership and Beijing's propaganda have openly admitted that the CCP is confronted with difficult problems. In fact, it is impossible to conceal these problems because everyone can see them. That is why much of the public opinion in China today says that the CCP has lost popular trust and prestige among the masses, and that it is no longer the genuine vanguard force in Chinese society. RENMIN RIBAO and other Chinese propaganda newspapers have repeatedly called for restoring the Chinese people's faith in the CCP and restoring the ties between the party and the masses.

Deng Xiaoping said on 16 January this year that the party's prestige had deteriorated. He recalled that in the past if the party wanted to overcome some difficulties, it issued a call and the whole country would immediately respond to the call. Deng Xiaoping admitted that it was very difficult to achieve the same result nowadays. Of course, Beijing's upper-strata leadership, in looking for the cause of the crisis facing the CCP, believed that the crisis resulted from the mistakes committed by the party during the Cultural Revolution and also from the criminal actions of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

However, many years have passed since the downfall of the gang of four and the end of the Cultural Revolution. During these years the Chinese leadership has striven to make the CCP a vanguard of the proletariat and a fighting force with a high degree of political consciousness and discipline, but things have been progressing very slowly, and the party is still far from the vanguard role it has lost. The main reason for this is that Beijing's leadership refused to talk about the calamities that the Cultural Revolution created for the Chinese people. In fact, Chinese leaders admitted these calamities, but they charged that they were caused by the counterrevolutionary actions of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and they attempted to conceal Mao Zedong's crimes in causing the calamities.

Under no circumstances should a political party of the proletariat and a political party serving as a vanguard of the working class take Maoism as its theoretical basis. Both theory and practice have eloquently proven that Maoism is very hostile to Marxist-Leninist ideological and political trends. Trust cannot be obtained by words. It can be obtained only through actions and concrete policy according with the fundamental interests of the people. Besides, Beijing's domestic and foreign policies are antisocialist in nature. Internally, Chinese leaders are trying to realize militarization by restricting people's consumption. As for their foreign policy, it is antisocialist and counterrevolutionary in nature. Its basic characteristics are Beijing's open collusion with the most aggressive imperialist clique--U.S. imperialism--and contacts and cooperation with the military regime in Chile and the racist elements in South Africa--the most frenzied and most veteran reactionaries. Beijing has openly sold out the interests of developing and non-aligned countries while claiming that it is their internationalist duty to cooperate with these countries. Under these circumstances, it is needless to say that party members and the masses have nothing to do with this kind of policy because it is entirely decided by Beijing's upper-strata leadership.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL CITES 'KEY' TO SOLVING AFGHAN SITUATION

LD020020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Article: Key to a Political Settlement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 July, TASS--We are transmitting an editorial article published in today's [2 July] PRAVDA entitled: "Key to a Political Settlement."

"The political settlement of the situation that has developed regarding Afghanistan has become an urgent problem. Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have demonstrated in practice their desire for a constructive solution to that problem. Leaders of the socialist and many nonaligned countries issue appeals for a political settlement. Even in the West there is demagogic verbiage on the same idea.

"The approach to the problem of a political settlement and how the idea is in fact interpreted, however, differ. And it is precisely here that the dividing line between the true friends and sham well-wishers of the Afghan people runs; between those who truly want to stabilize the situation in southwest Asia and those eager to speculate on the exacerbation of tension around the Persian Gulf for their own aims.

"A political settlement is possible. The key to it lies in a complete and guaranteed cessation of armed aggression and all forms of external hostile activity against the government and people of Afghanistan.

"To open the door for a political settlement it is necessary in the first place to end aggression, that is, to end the armed incursion into Afghanistan by mercenaries of the imperialist, reactionary forces from the territory of neighboring states; and in the second place to have a reliable guarantee that subversive activities, in any form, from abroad, will not be renewed. For that, of course, verbal declarations are not enough. What are needed are effective measures which would end bands of mercenaries being sent across the border. It is necessary to cease providing these bands with weapons and to close the camps where they are being trained.

"What must be said to everyone who is raising the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is this: It is necessary first of all to eliminate the reasons which made their (?introduction) essential.

"The length of the stay of the Soviet troops and their number are determined by the need to support people's Afghanistan in the struggle against military interference from outside in the affairs of that country.

"Life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to its normal course. The major bands of counterrevolutionaries have been (?broken). The interventionists have suffered a serious defeat. In these conditions, it has been decided to withdraw from Afghanistan certain Soviet military units whose presence there is not essential at the present time.

"By that decision, which was taken by agreement with the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union demonstrated not in words, but in deeds, its desire for a political settlement.

"That decision drew great attention everywhere. The response, however, was far from uniform. These differences were particularly noticeable at the meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states in Venice. Speaking at a press conference there, French President Giscard d'Estaing said that he had learned of the reduction in the strength of Soviet forces in Afghanistan on the eve of the meeting in a personal message from L. I. Brezhnev. When the participants in the meeting were informed of this by him, they assessed the decision as a step in the right direction.

"On the other hand, the U.S. representatives at the meeting of the 'big seven' clearly wanted to play down the importance of the Soviet initiative and even to call it into question. Brzezinski, for example, asserted that it was just a 'tactical troop movement'.

"A high appraisal of the Soviet initiative has been given by the Indian public and press. Official circles in Delhi have expressed confidence that such a development of events would serve to reduce tension in the region and would facilitate efforts for a settlement which are being undertaken through consultations with the leaders of many countries.

"The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan has been welcomed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusummatmaja. Speaking in Jakarta before leaving by air for a conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, he stated: 'The main thing now is that this process should receive due understanding abroad.'

"There is a different category of responses to the Soviet initiative. NATO Secretary General Ians, for example, once again expressed pessimism. And the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO came out with a slanderous commentary calling for Afghanistan and Kampuchea to be turned into hotbeds of military confrontation.

"The Soviet Union's decision to withdraw certain military units from Afghanistan has the same sense of direction, and is based on the same initial principles as the constructive program which was put forward by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on 14 May. The DRA Government proposed to hold bilateral Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks to normalize relations and to work out bilateral agreements on the bases of good neighborliness and cooperation which would include specific pledges not to permit armed or any other hostile activity against each other.

"Apart from these bilateral understandings, appropriate international guarantees should constitute an integral part of a political settlement. A firm pledge is demanded, in particular, from the United States not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including from the territory of third countries.

"A cessation of any forms of external interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and guarantees that they would not be resumed would create favorable preconditions for a solution to the question of further steps toward a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

It should be reiterated that by just putting an end to the intervention it would be possible to carry out a whole range of measures to bring about a political settlement. However, attempts to make the start of talks on this question dependent on the withdrawal of Soviet forces are unacceptable because they turn the problem upside down. To deprive the DRA of support in conditions of continuing outside aggression would mean conniving at an expansion of the aggression and returning to the situation when not only the gains of the April revolution, but also the very existence of Afghanistan as a sovereign state, were threatened. During Carter's trip through southern Europe, White House officials openly revealed the idea behind the widely advertised U.S. proposals for a so-called 'intermediate settlement'--that of achieving by peaceful means what it had not been possible to accomplish by means of armed intervention: to overthrow the legitimate Government of Afghanistan and to put their own puppets in power in that country, trampling on the will of the enormous majority of the Afghan people.

"When Carter was asked at a press conference about the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops whether the United States was supplying the Afghan insurgents with weapons and money, he stated: 'I would prefer not to answer that question.' However, the actions of the present President of the United States in the current situation are much more eloquent than his words. It is well known that it is precisely American advisers and instructors who are forming, training and supplying with weapons the bands of mercenaries which are being sent by the thousands into the territory of Afghanistan for plunderous attacks and bloody reprisals on the peaceful population.

"Washington, in collusion with Beijing, has made Pakistan into the springboard for its undeclared war against Afghanistan. Several dozens of centers for training bandit formations, sabotage groups and terrorists are concentrated on the territory of Pakistan. Control of these military operations is implemented by a CIA representative who is based in the Pakistan town of Peshawar under the guise of an American consul.

"Directives from the headquarters in Peshawar also reach the center of armed provocations against the DRA, which was set up in the Iranian town of Mashhad. It follows, therefore, that under the pretext of anti-Afghan activity the CIA is again stretching its tentacles beyond the confines of Iran. It is not hard to see that it is those same forces which place their stakes on a continuation of military interference and on preserving tension in southwest Asia which are trying to minimize or distort the significance of the Soviet initiative.

"The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops again confirms the defensive and, on the very strength of that, limited nature of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan. This step once again proves the absurdity of the propagandist fabrications that Afghanistan represents, as it were, merely the first stage of Soviet military expansion in the direction of the Persian Gulf, that the USSR is making a beeline for warm waters, that the Soviet Army is aiming to attack the Near East oilfields in order to paralyze the economy of the capitalist world, first and foremost West Europe and Japan.

"The real threat to the uninterrupted supply of Near East oil to the world economy hardly issues from the Soviet Union. It is not difficult to see that in striving to make up for the loss of its positions in Iran, U.S. imperialism has undertaken a double effort. First, there is the expansion of the undeclared war against Afghanistan in order to stifle the April revolution and create an imperialist springboard for armed aggression on the southern borders of the USSR. Second, there is the buildup in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea basin of a strong concentration of military force in order to blackmail both the producers and the consumers of Near East oil.

"And have the actions of the Soviet Union in fact led to a reduction in supplies of Iranian oil to West Europe and Japan? Is it not the United States which is threatening to mount a sea blockade of the Hormuz Strait, to mine ports and bomb oilfields? Incidentally, the Pentagon began preparing such operations back in 1974, in other words, long before the revolutionary events in Afghanistan.

"American imperialism is attempting by force of arms to establish its exclusive control over the energy resources of the capitalist world. And this policy is aimed not only against the countries of the Persian Gulf--the suppliers of Near Eastern oil. While becoming increasingly inferior to its allies in West Europe and Japan in economic indices, the United States continues to far outstrip them in the military sphere. Hence, the ruling circles in Washington are tempted 'to assert the United States' leading role' with the help of military pressure. While shouting about the imaginary Soviet military expansion toward the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon wishes, on the sly, to take into its own hands the pipes supplying oil to Japan and West Europe.

"Let us sum up. The withdrawal of certain Soviet military units from Afghanistan and the constructive program put forward on 14 May by the DRA Government are convincing displays of goodwill and are a real step towards a political settlement. These positive initiative demand a positive reply, primarily from the United States and also from Pakistan and Iran."

AFGHAN PEACE PROPOSALS 'CANNOT BE IGNORED'

LD012104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has put forward a concrete program of measures for attaining a political settlement. These measures are realistic and constructive, Aieg Nikolayev, a journalist on international affairs, writes. They note the interests of all the affected countries of the region. They envisage talks between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran in order to work out an agreement based on the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs. Afghanistan's proposals also envisage, as an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement, appropriate guarantees on the part of certain countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union supports these proposals and is ready to contribute to a successful political settlement with the aim of establishing peace and calm in the region. And on this plane, the withdrawal of some units of the Soviet troop contingent is an important step aimed at promoting a political solution of the problems connected with the events around Afghanistan. It is a concrete step which cannot be ignored. It has produced a due impression on world public opinion.

However, all indications are that Washington and certain other capitals were taken by surprise. Oil was poured on the flames of Washington's irritation and dissatisfaction by the considered reaction of a number of leaders of West European states. FRG Chancellor Schmidt stated: The Soviet Union's decision is a useful step. Giscard d'Estaing, the president of France, also made a positive assessment of the withdrawal of the units of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union's decision, as is now being noted everywhere, according to the logic of things, demands actions in response on the part of the United States. It is now essential for Washington to undertake an initiative which will show its real desire, if it has one, to promote the establishment of peace in the Middle East. But it seems that Washington does not have this in mind. The ideas being put forward there in one way or another are aimed at continuing interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, at maintaining hotbeds of tension. Hodding Carter, a State Department representative, did not conceal the fact that Washington would not wish to cease activity aimed at changing the nature of the Government of Afghanistan.

Thus, the United States is delaying a political settlement of the problems around the Afghan events. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has helped and will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution.

'FRESH' TERRORIST OPERATIONS OCCUR IN DRA; CAPITALIST SUPPORT

LD020858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 1 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] News agencies report fresh terrorist operations by bandit groupings in Afghanistan. Over the past few days bandits have set fire to a number of schools, private houses, buildings of public and governmental organizations, and mosques. As a result of these operations, dozens of civilians have been killed. The government troops are rebuffing the mercenaries.

It must be said that more and more reports are appearing even in the Western press about the fact that the leading capitalist countries, and also China and certain Arab states, are supporting the bandits. They are giving the bandits military and financial assistance.

The UK paper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH stresses, for instance, that the fund of assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution is now estimated to be almost 10 million pounds sterling. The paper also reports that one of the ringleaders of the Afghan bandits, a certain Gailani, has been visiting London for several days now. Apart from Great Britain he will also be visiting a number of other West European countries. The aim of his trip is to try to get supplies of weapons and ammunition to the bands of Afghan insurgents increased by states of the West.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY KABUL CONFERENCE OF ULEMAS CITED

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 1, TASS--Participants in the conference of ulemas and clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, held in Kabul for the first time in the country's history adopted a resolution fully supporting the Afghan leadership's policy and condemning the schemes of imperialism, internal and external reaction against the gains of Afghan working people and the April revolution.

"The DRA Government led by Babrak Karmal attaches tremendous importance to the development and flourishing of our country and to bettering the living standards of the Afghan people," the resolution says. "It is a duty of every Afghan Moslem to be a strong supporter of the DRA Government," it points out.

"All Afghan Moslems are getting convinced that there is the freedom of belief, observance of national traditions and customs and religious ceremonies," the resolution continues. The conference exposed instigatory inventions by international reaction claiming that there is no freedom of administering holy ceremonies in Afghanistan.

The conference called on all ulemas and clergy of Afghanistan to expose the schemes of the April revolution's enemies. The resolution strongly condemns the interference of the United States, Pakistan, China, Israel and Egypt in Afghanistan's internal affairs and demands an end to it.

"The Soviet Union's aid to the Afghan people in defending their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity," the resolution emphasizes, "is in line with the two countries' friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation treaty and Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, is a true manifestation of humanity and is in conformity with the interests of all Moslems of our country and peace-loving mankind as a whole as well as with the principles of Islam."

KESHTMAND CITED ON SOVIET DRIVE FOR WORLD PEACE

LD010939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS 27 June roundup: "Enduring Value for Mankind"]

[Excerpt] The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum are certainly of tremendous international significance, S.A. Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, has stated. The USSR's stance as formulated in the report at the plenum by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding a political settlement of the situation that has taken shape over Afghanistan, reaffirms the durability of the fraternal ties between our countries and peoples. L.I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's unshakable readiness to continue to give our people aid and comprehensive assistance in defending their gains and the ideals of the 1978 April revolution.

[paragraph continues]

The Afghan people are well aware of the tremendous importance of the USSR's fraternal aid in repelling the external armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs. Afghanistan's people, the PDPA, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government express profound and sincere gratitude to our great northern neighbor, to the Soviet Union's leaders and to L. I. Brezhnev personally for their tireless efforts in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

OFFICIAL HOLDS MOSCOW MEETINGS EN ROUTE TO POLAND

LD132004 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of education and training, has gone to Poland at the invitation of that country's UNESCO commission. Yesterday, during her stopover in Moscow en route, she met with the president of the USSR National UNESCO Commission, (?Linchov). Dr Ratebzad also met Prokofyev, USSR minister of education and training, and Antonov, president of the USSR-Afghan Friendship Society.

'FACTS' REFUTE WEST'S LIE ABOUT SOVIET INTENTIONS IN DRA

LD011143 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 4

["Commentary" by V. Lavrenov: "A Lie Will Not Conceal the Truth"]

[Text] It is well known that bourgeois propaganda has its own "standard" and "yardstick" for assessing the peace-loving foreign policy of the land of the soviets.

Just a few days ago the press, radio and television in the West were tirelessly going on about the "tragic situation" in Afghanistan, the "inevitability" of the rebels' capturing the capital and the resultant need for the Soviet Union to introduce additional troop units into Afghanistan. "A traveler" who had arrived in Delhi, "a lecturer" from Kabul, "an Afghan insurgent" were cited as "reliable" sources of this information....

In actual fact, taking into account the gradual normalization of the situation, the Soviet Union is withdrawing units of its troop contingent from Afghanistan. Broad circles of the world public have greeted with satisfaction and approved this news.

Nonetheless, some people in the West are again attempting to distort the implications of the Soviet Union's decision.

The best the NATO propagandists have been able to come up with is to voice the opinion that the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops "is entirely at odds with the situation in the country"! As France's L'HUMANITE writes, "you don't know whether to marvel at this concern or laugh at these propagandists' disappointment. In fact what is sharply at variance with reality is precisely the campaign mounted in Atlantic circles regarding the military situation in Afghanistan."

Other bourgeois press organs have advanced more cautious, but equally spurious, explanations of what is happening. Thus certain West European newspapers have presented the withdrawal of Soviet military subunits as a measure mainly intended to disrupt harmony among the Western heads of state taking part in the Venice meeting. The Washington STAR set a kind of record with the claim that the troop withdrawal is a temporary maneuver and "the Soviet Union will send further troop contingents into Afghanistan after the end of the summer Olympics in Moscow."

The malevolent lie is needed to mislead the public once again about both the situation in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's true aims. A futile endeavor! You can create a fuss how you like and about what you like. But there is a good answer to any fuss--the facts. And the facts show that the hysterical outcry about the "tragic situation" in Afghanistan is as spurious as the hegemonist and aggressive intentions ascribed to our country.

On the Soviet side, on the side of nonaligned Afghanistan, yet another step has been taken toward a real political settlement of the situation. What is needed now is steps from the other side--from the West. And you cannot help wondering whether this whole current ballyhoo is not a smokescreen designed to cover the reluctance of the West, and the United States above all, to take such steps. We will not conjecture--the facts must answer that question also.

U.S., UK, PRC STEP UP ARMS DELIVERIES TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD011257 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Arms Deliveries Increase"]

[Text] London, 24 June--An increasing amount of information is filtering into the West European press on increased deliveries of U.S., Chinese and British arms to the Afghan rebels who have entrenched themselves on Pakistani territory close by the Afghan border. THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in particular reports that "large consignments of U.S. arms are being delivered secretly" to this region. According to the newspaper, which cites Western diplomats, the rebels are also receiving British machineguns, mines and grenades and Chinese arms. The Chinese are making extensive use of the strategic Karakoram Highway linking Pakistan and the PRC to supply these arms.

Even official representatives and the mass media in the United States have been forced to openly acknowledge the fact, which has become obvious, that deliveries of U.S. arms to the bandit counterrevolutionary formations have been stepped up.

PRC Control of Karakoram Highway

LD011259 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Under Their Own Control"]

[Text] Delhi, 24 June--Chinese troops have taken control of the entire route of the strategic Karakoram Highway, which links Pakistan with the PRC and traverses occupied Indian territory. The newspaper DECCAN HERALD reported this, citing official reports which have appeared in Srinagar--the administrative center on the Indian border state of Jammu and Kashmir. The reports point out that after talks between high-ranking representatives of the PRC and Pakistan in Islamabad last week, Chinese troops were ordered to occupy all key positions on the highway. Chinese missile installations have been deployed at many sites along this important artery, especially in sectors located near the border with Afghanistan. As the press underlines, the Karakoram Highway creates a serious threat to India's northern regions and is widely used for deliveries of arms and combat equipment from the PRC to anti-Afghan bandit formations.

U.S., PRC HEIGHTEN TENSION BETWEEN ASEAN, INDOCHINA STATES

LD011027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan: "Driving a Wedge"]

[Text] The 2-day conference of the foreign ministers of countries belonging to ASEAN is under way in the Malaysian capital. The representatives of the Southeast Asian states have met here to discuss the problems worrying them and at the same time to attempt to make a positive contribution to the settlement of the conflicts among this region's neighboring states.

However, on the eve of the Kuala Lumpur meeting, it has been reported, the tension on the Thailand-Kampuchea border was exacerbated on the instigation of Washington and Beijing. At the same time Pol Pot gangs were transferred from Thailand into Kampuchea under the guise of "repatriation of refugees."

A scheme devised long ago by the Washington strategists and Beijing hegemonists can be traced in these actions: exacerbating the situation in this region and directing the Kuala Lumpur conference along the path of deteriorating ASEAN relations with the Indochina states. In the past too, whenever ASEAN has been about to take any responsive measures to develop and strengthen good-neighborly relations with Vietnam or the other Indochina countries, the United States, with the active complicity of the Beijing leadership, has with the aid of acts of provocation thwarted this positive process which serves the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

KOVALENKO NOTES ASEAN SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAMESE TIES

LD011135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Maneuvers Around the Association of Southeast Asian Nations"]

[Text] The annual conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN, which united Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, has concluded its work in Kuala Lumpur. The meeting examined questions connected with the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as discussing problems of the development of trade and economic ties.

The conference took place under complex conditions. Alarmed at the ASEAN countries' desire to develop relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and in an attempt to prevent the further stabilization of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Washington and Beijing organized an armed intervention by surviving Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea under the pretext of an operation for the "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean "refugees" from Thailand and then inspired the shelling of a number of border regions of Kampuchea from Thai territory. The artillery cannonade was accompanied by slanderous allegations of "Vietnamese aggression against Thailand" and by Beijing's threats against the SRV. Washington in turn hastened to proclaim its readiness to expand arms deliveries to Thailand.

The documents adopted at the conference were the result of fierce pressure on the ASEAN states from American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists. They managed to ensure that the conference's final communique contains a refusal to recognize the legitimate Government of People's Kampuchea and voices support for conducting a subversive operation to "repatriate" Kampuchean "refugees." The clashes which have occurred on the Kampuchean-Thai border are portrayed in a distorted light.

At the same time, even under conditions whereby tension is being fueled, sober voices were heard in Kuala Lumpur in favor of developing cooperation with the SRV. "The ASEAN and Vietnam recognize the need to continue the dialogue between them with a view to creating appropriate conditions for peace in this region," Malaysian Foreign Minister A. Rithauddeen emphasized. The idea of a constructive dialogue with Vietnam was supported by Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja. Western observers have stated that "powerful forces" exist within the ASEAN which advocate the development of relations with Vietnam.

Immediately after the conference ended, U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, as well as ministers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, arrived in the Malaysian capital for a meeting with the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers. The purpose of Muskie's visit falls within the framework of Washington's geopolitical strategy: to strengthen its positions in this region, to channel the states of the "five" into its imperialist policy and to prevent rapprochement between the ASEAN and the states of Indochina.

The United States is continuing to keep the ASEAN in its sights. It regards it as the "key" to all Southeast Asia. By foisting arms deliveries on the member states of this regional organization Washington is seeking to turn it into a military-political bloc which would be an obedient tool in American imperialism's struggle against the peoples of Indochina.

However, Washington's strategic calculations, as well as Beijing's hegemonist ambitions, run counter to the true interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia, who seek to develop good-neighborly relations on the basis of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS SUMMIT

LD011642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1147 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi, 1 July, TASS--The results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty were a heavy blow to the intrigues of American imperialism, which is starting up an arms race in connivance with the Beijing reactionaries and whipping up the "cold war" in an attempt to undermine the bases of peace and international cooperation, the minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, [Socialist Republic of Vietnam], Nguyen Co Thach told a TASS correspondent. The Political Consultative Committee's documents inspire the peoples to struggle for overall peace and to prevent the danger of war.

Thanks to the constantly growing might of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, the peoples have succeeded in preserving peace following World War II. This has been the greatest period of peace in the history of mankind during the last century.

The Vietnamese people, Nguyen Co Thach said, warmly welcome and fully support the initiative of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty to hold a summit meeting in the near future of the leaders from states of all regions of the world. The task of such a meeting is to remove the hotbeds of international tension, to prevent war and to ensure lasting peace.

THAIS BACK KHMER INCURSIONS INTO KAMPUCHEA

LD011025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "SRV Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 June--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry today circulated a statement noting that in the last few days Thailand's ruling circles have kept on claiming that Vietnamese troops have crossed the Kampuchean border and violated Thailand's territorial integrity. In their turn China and the United States are creating a ballyhoo over this and are issuing slanderous statements that "Vietnam is perpetrating aggression against Thailand." The conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur also supports these fabrications. All this clearly aimed at misleading the world public about the reasons for the present tension on the Kampuchea-Thailand border and at covering up the collusion between the United States and China, which are using Thailand to step up their hostile activity against Kampuchea.

Hoping to achieve military success in the rainy season and trying to change the situation in their own favor, China and the United States have armed and fed the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other groups of Khmer reactionaries and have sought out all kinds of methods of moving them from Thailand into Kampuchea to carry out subversive activity.

The document points out that, after several days of artillery and rocket bombardment and of sending scouts into Kampuchean territory--the border areas of Pursat and Battambang provinces--on 22 and 23 June Thailand's ruling circles moved gangs of Khmer reactionaries across the border, supporting them with artillery fire, infantry subunits, tanks and the Thai Air Force.

The SRV Foreign Ministry reaffirms Vietnam's unvarying policy, which is to respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, but at the same time stresses the determination of Vietnam's people and government to constantly strengthen combat solidarity with Kampuchea and Laos in defending each country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vietnam's people and government, the document points out in conclusion, invariably seek to develop relations of peace, friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness with Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries and want to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and prosperity.

PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAM'S TASKS, PRC RELATIONS

LD021007 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 20 Jun 80 pp 6-7

[Special correspondent Yu. Tavrovskiy interview in Hanoi with Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "Pham Van Dong: Vietnam's Twofold Task"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Prime Minister, would you please single out Vietnam's major problems?

[Answer] Vietnam is now in a situation where peace and the threat of a new war coexist and where military operations could start at any time. Quite recently the Beijing expansionists once again cynically threatened to "teach Vietnam a new lesson." Therefore the party, the armed forces and the entire people constantly maintain vigilance and are ready in any situation decisively to inflict defeat on the enemy's aggressive designs and actions.

In addition to defending the motherland, our people are currently devoting all their effort to overcoming the difficulties in the national economy, increasing production and, thanks to this, improving the working people's living conditions, and consistently developing the socialist revolution throughout the country.

The correct line being pursued by the Vietnam Communist Party and the revolutionary heroism of the people's masses are a reliable guarantee of overcoming the existing serious difficulties and successfully fulfilling the twofold task of building socialism and defending the motherland.

[Question] I would like to know how you picture Vietnam at the end of the eighties.

[Answer] First of all I wish to say that we are proud of the successes achieved by the Vietnamese revolution in recent years: the total victory over the American aggressors, the completion of the entire country's liberation and reunification, the progress of all Vietnam along the path of building socialism and the defeat of the reactionary Beijing grouping, which undertook the first attempt at expansion in collusion with American imperialism. Whereas we were formerly people who has lost their motherland, we have now become the masters of our country and society, we securely hold the banner of independence, freedom and socialism and we stand in the front ranks of progressive mankind struggling for the triumph of noble ideals. We are firmly confident that, by using Vietnam's tremendous resources and our people's labor enthusiasm, selflessness and creative talent, as well as by relying on the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and our friends throughout the world, by the end of the eighties our people will have taken an important step forward on the path of building socialism and defending their motherland.

[Question] How do you assess the prospects for the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations in the eighties?

[Answer] Starting in the twenties of this century, when Comrade Ho Chi Minh, who was then called Nguyen Ai Quoc, began spreading Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam, and later during the wars of resistance against the French colonists and the American aggressors and in the years of socialist building, the communists and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union had and continue to have profound feelings of brotherhood and comradeship for each other. These feelings are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and genuine proletarian internationalism.

At the present time, when the forces of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism are threatening Vietnam in collusion with imperialism, the Soviet Union is continuing to give us comprehensive assistance and support. The friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries was a bright page in the history of Vietnamese-Soviet relations and marked the start of a new, exceptionally important stage in the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries.

The eighties will undoubtedly be a period of broad cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in all spheres, a period for gathering the fruits of our friendship, a period of the further development of close and sincere ties.

[Question] Please give your assessment of the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

[Answer] On the Indochina Peninsula Vietnam and Laos are marching with confident step toward socialism, and Kampuchea is progressing confidently in the same direction, returning to life and developing. By virtue of the treaties signed between them and thanks to their solidarity, which is stronger than ever, the three countries of Indochina have won and are continuing to win important victories in building and defense and are making their contribution to the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a constant threat to the countries of Southeast Asia. This truth is becoming increasingly plain. Therefore there has recently become apparent a tendency to conduct a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN on questions of developing friendly relations and cooperation. This tendency accords both with the interests of each individual country and with the interests of preserving peace and stability in the region.

[Question] What is your opinion of Beijing's current and long-term aims in Southeast Asia? Under what conditions is the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations possible?

[Answer] Southeast Asia, which is of great strategic significance and possesses rich natural resources, had long been a region of expansion for Chinese feudal lords. Beijing's reactionary grouping is now taking the old path once again. After the American imperialists were forced to get out of Indochina, China's rulers decided that a convenient moment had come to realize their expansionist designs on Southeast Asia. Expansion--that is the chief substance of both Beijing's current and long-term plans.

The Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have always wished to resolve the problems of relations between Vietnam and China by means of negotiation and to restore normal interstate relations and the close traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples. But China's ruling circles, despite their heavy defeat in the spring of last year, have still not abandoned their expansionist claims on Vietnam or their hostile anti-Vietnam policy. It is they who are keeping relations between the two countries in a state of tension.

China's rulers must stop pursuing a hostile policy and abandon the policy of military threat and pressure with regard to Vietnam, and they must seriously hold talks with Vietnam. Only in this way can favorable conditions be created for proceeding to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese people come out resolutely in this spirit, because all Vietnamese passionately want the peace which is essential for the building of their motherland. But this peace must be founded on independence and freedom.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LENART ARRIVES IN KIEV, MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY

AJ020840 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Kiev today. At Borispol Airport the visitor was welcomed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The welcoming party included Mohelskiy, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S L. ZHIVKOVA

ID011549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS --On 24 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received L. Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian committee on culture.

Question of further developing and deepening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the spheres of culture and art were discussed during the conversation, which was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee culture section, and also D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the conversation.

BULGARIA'S GROZEV VIEWS EUROPEAN SECURITY

ID242054 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 24, TASS --"In conditions of the lately aggravated international situation, when the accomplishments of the policy of detente are in jeopardy, the socialist countries have again confirmed their consistent striving for peace and goodneighbourhood in inter-state relations", a TASS correspondent was told by the Chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation G. Grozev. He noted that this was eloquently evidenced by the constructive proposals adopted by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states, proposals directed at further deepening detente in Europe and in the whole world.

"The proposal by the fraternal countries to hold in the near future a summit meeting of state leaders from all areas of the world serves the elimination of seats of tension and of the danger of a new war. The proposal to convene the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is extremely timely", G. Grozev continued. "It would help curb the arms race and achieve effective disarmament".

"The NATO decision to manufacture and deploy in Western Europe new types of American nuclear-missile arms poses a serious threat to universal peace." G. Grozev noted. "These plans directly threaten the security of socialist countries because they are a naked attempt to disrupt the approximate military balance existing in Europe. If carried out, the NATO decision would deal a blow at detente and invariably start a new spiral of the arms race". "One of the most pressing tasks today is to achieve a cancellation or at least a postponement of the NATO plans. It is only thus that the road can be opened to a broad East-West dialogue, to turn to talks on the limitation of nuclear arms." "The experience of the past decade confirms that peace can be preserved and strengthened", G. Grozev stressed. "But this requires effective efforts by all states".

REPORT ON GDR-ROMANIAN STATEMENT ON HONECKER VISIT

LD290344 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, June 28, TASS--Romania and the GDR stressed the great significance of the documents adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and expressed their resolve to promote together with other socialist countries and all peace-loving progressive forces the realization of the new peaceful proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente. This is said in a joint statement signed here by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Romania, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, who was staying in Romania on an official friendly visit as the head of a party and government delegation of the GDR.

The statement says that in the twenty-five years that have passed since the formation of the Warsaw Treaty organization the member-states of that defensive alliance have been successfully solving the tasks of strengthening peace, easing international tension and developing peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The sides said that the progressive forces of imperialism and hegemonism were trying to hurl the world back to the times of the cold war and were intensifying the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. The sides have condemned the NATO decision to produce and deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and came out in favor of effective measures to limit and curb the arms race, and in favor of disarmament.

The statement stresses the great importance attached by the two countries to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. The statement further points to the need of a thorough preparation for the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

The sides have come out in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

VARIATIONS TO COMMENTARY ON CARTER INTERVIEW IN BELGRADE

A comparison of the item entitled "President Carter's Interview in Belgrade Criticized" and subtitled "Yuryev Comment" published on page F 1 of the 25 Jun 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the article by TASS commentator K. Yuryev published in Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 25 June 1980 reveals the following variations:

Page F 1, SELSKAYA ZHIZH omits introductory paragraph.

Page F 1, paragraph three, SELSKAYA ZHIZN omits final sentence.

Page F 1, paragraph four, lines five and six, SELSKAYA ZHIZN omits the passage ...military activity of NATO and expansion of its functions as a tool of imperialist diktat?

Page F 1, last paragraph, antipenultimate line, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads ... nonalignment movement is "amoral." But what does this change?

Page F 2, first paragraph, line three, SELSKAYA ZHIZH reads ... designed to conceal and hide the aggressive ...

SELSKAYA ZHIZN was apparently the only Moscow daily to carry the K. Yuryev article.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

Brezhnev-Schmidt Talks End

LD011650 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Brezhnev, Prime Minister Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko have ended talks in Moscow with Federal Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Today they considered some issues of limiting the arms race, paying attention to prospects of achieving understanding on the intermediate range nuclear missile. Both sides gave corresponding estimates of the situation in this field. They also underscored the urgent significance of the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Schmidt Meeting With Ustinov

LD011324 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Soviet leaders have surprisingly considerably intensified their talks on nuclear medium-range missiles in Moscow today. Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met this afternoon for a talk with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and Chief of General Staff Nikolay Ogarkov. The talk was not part of the original schedule and is regarded as unusual at this level.

Further Report

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov had a meeting at the Defence Ministry of the USSR with Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They had a conversation on questions of mutual interests. The conversation was conducted in a businesslike atmosphere.

Brezhnev, Schmidt Remarks

LD011751 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The talks of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, with Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor, federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG were concluded today in the Kremlin.

Summing up the results of the talks held Leonid Brezhnev said that the necessary and useful work has been done. "No one has, of course, yet invented the scales that would make it possible to weigh the effect of political talks," Leonid Brezhnev said. "But there is an important criterion--the will to cooperation and concord. One gets the impression that this will was manifested this time, too, just as during the previous meetings".

"Of course, we shall not be presenting the situation in a simplified way: There are matters where our viewpoints differ substantially. Yet, it is important that now we know each other's positions better", Leonid Brezhnev said.

"I can say with satisfaction", he went on, "that the principled line of our countries in the matters of bilateral relations remains the same, the way it was determined by the Moscow treaty. The wish has been clearly declared to widen and strengthen mutual understanding in international affairs, too, to continue the course towards detente."

"I hope," Leonid Brezhnev said, "that you, Mr Chancellor, will weigh against the considerations we set out to you here. We, on our part, shall give thought to considerations expressed by you. Let us continue maintaining contacts in accordance with the practice that has been established."

Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt expressed satisfaction with the talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. "The expectations connected with our visit to Moscow," Helmut Schmidt said, "have come true. Our opinion has been confirmed that in the present international situation it is necessary not only to meet and talk, but to talk with the clarity and openness with which the present useful talks were held." The chancellor expressed gratitude for hospitality.

A joint communique on the results of the talks was agreed upon. It is published in the press.

"The long-term programme of the main directions of cooperation of the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of economy and industry" was signed. The document was signed by USSR Ambassador in the FRG Vladimir Semenov and FRG Ambassador in the USSR Hans-Georg Wiese.

Schmidt's Press Conference

LD011934 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--At a press conference here today upon the conclusion of the Soviet-West German talks the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the expectations with which he had come to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet leadership had come true.

"We hold that in the present situation marked by crises it is useful and expedient to talk with each other. Both sides stated their views with clarity and openness," he said.

"Though we spoke here on behalf of the FRG, we did this upon agreement with our Western allies," Helmut Schmidt went on.

He stressed that the Afghan question, as well as the problems of Eurostrategic missiles were widely discussed. These themes were discussed with great seriousness and in a very businesslike atmosphere.

"I expressed the wish to talk on this subject with USSR Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov. This request was met and we talked for two hours."

The Chancellor said further that relations between the FRG and the USSR were also discussed, in particular the widening of economic cooperation. Helmut Schmidt noted that this cooperation was mutually advantageous. He stressed the FRG Government imparted also political qualities to economic cooperation.

The chancellor expressed the opinion that both sides now had a better understanding of each other's positions. "I wish to repeat that Foreign Minister Genscher and I are satisfied with the results of our visit."

DPA on Schmidt Remarks

LD011834 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--After his 2 days of talks in Moscow with the Soviet leadership, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sees his conviction confirmed that East-West talks on atomic medium-range rockets in Europe will take place. In contrast no yielding has become apparent on the Soviet side regarding the second most important question of the Moscow talks, the Afghanistan crisis.

"I have reason to assume that there will be negotiations," said Schmidt at the conclusion of his Moscow visit at an international press conference in the Intourist Hotel about the question of medium-range rockets, which was the central topic of the talks on the 2nd day. Schmidt, with Foreign Minister Genscher, met at his own request with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and Chief of the General Staff Nikolay Ogarkov. Observers were struck by the meeting, because meetings between Soviet defense ministers and Western politicians are extremely unusual. At the meeting Schmidt wanted to go more deeply into the question of the Soviet SS-20 rockets and the strategic backfire bomber.

The federal chancellor announced at his press conference that he would give details about the results of his talks with Ustinov and also with state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev on rocket arming during his Thursday government statement in the Bundestag. Genscher will brief the governments in Paris and Washington tomorrow. The NATO Council in Brussels will also be briefed.

It was learned from the Chancellor's entourage that Genscher will convey to the allies the views of the Soviet leadership in connection with the starting of negotiations on Eurostrategic arms. It was said that this line of Soviet thinking "must be taken seriously."

Schmidt underlined that he and Genscher had always been of the opinion that negotiations about medium-range rockets would take place. The talks of Tuesday "have considerably confirmed our assessment."

In the question of Afghanistan, however, only the opposing standpoints were presented. Schmidt said that he had stated that the partial withdrawal of the Soviet troops was a step in the right direction if it remains a permanent one and if it continues until total withdrawal. The Soviet side had taken note of this view. It had on its part stated its known standpoint. During the discussion of the Afghanistan question nothing had been blurred by "diplomatic language."

The joint German-Soviet communique which was published at the end of the visit comes out for the speediest possible political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Schmidt said at his press conference that during the talks details of a political solution were also submitted. He had represented the standpoint that a schedule for an Afghanistan settlement was necessary. In reply to a question the chancellor said that this suggestion and the proposal by President Jimmy Carter on a transitional settlement in Afghanistan did not exclude each other.

Schmidt said about the Moscow talks that his expectations had on the whole been confirmed. It had been confirmed that in an unchanged world crisis situation talking and listening were not only necessary but also useful. Both sides had spoken with "great clarity," with the sort of clarity which was good for the matter at issue. He and Genscher were "satisfied with this visit."

Boelling Interviewed on Talks

DW011131 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0447
GMT 1 Jul 80

[Reporter Reschke telephone interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office, in Moscow--live]

[Text] [Question] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are in Moscow. Yesterday, on the first day of the 2-day talks with the Soviet leadership, antagonism became obvious regarding both important issues, namely nuclear medium-range missiles and Afghanistan. While the chancellor urged Moscow to enter preparatory negotiations without prerequisites on these arms, state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev appealed to the West, urging it to stop all kinds of rearmament programs. While Brezhnev in his speech did not mention a word about Afghanistan, the chancellor directed a straight appeal to the general secretary in this matter.

Mr. Boelling, these are unchanged antagonisms after yesterday, the first day. Why is the federal government still content after the first round of talks?

[Answer] The government is content because it was possible in the Kremlin to outline very frankly and factually our ideas, which are identical with the positions of our alliance partners. The frankness, clarity and precision with which we have outlined our ideas are the main prerequisite for discussing possible solutions with the leadership of the Soviet Union. That was the decisive motive of the visit of the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister.

The first round of talks, taking place yesterday, was impressively factual. Talks will be continued today, particularly on the issue you have just mentioned, namely the superiority of the Soviet Union in the field of nuclear medium-range missiles, which we consider threatening. Other issues which have been just slightly touched on, will also be discussed today. We will discuss bilateral relations. We will discuss world economic issues.

You were right in saying that the federal chancellor yesterday said with all the necessary clarity in the first round of the talks that we believe the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan is a step in the right direction, but that this can be only the beginning. The Soviet Union must continue the withdrawal until all Soviet troops will have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, and until the country regains the possibility of being nonaligned and independent in the region.

[Question] May one conclude from this that you have the impression that the Soviet side will react positively to the schedule outlined by the federal chancellor?

[Answer] I do not want to assess it this morning. I am just positive that our arguments have certainly impressed the Soviet leadership and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. Since you have used the word schedule, I want to say that we have outlined positions here which have been discussed with our allies in the European Community, and which have been described, for example, in the common statement issued at the Venice economic summit. We really believe that the solution of the problem could be some sort of a schedule, a time plan, and it is clear that the interests of the Soviet Union will be an element of it.

[Question] How high do you assess the chances that after this visit of the federal chancellor and the foreign minister, both big powers, namely the Soviet Union and the United States, will begin direct mutual talks?

[Answer] I do not want to make any predictions in this respect. We, that is the federal chancellor, have outlined this argument with all urgency. You may recall that we have done that repeatedly prior to the visit to the Soviet Union. We cannot overstrain ourselves. We are a medium-size power which certainly carries some weight in the alliance and also in the concept of the powers, but we alone cannot and do not want to handle that.

We have suggested a dialogue of the big powers. That will certainly take some time. But we put forth good arguments so that the Soviet Union from its critical position [words indistinct] will contribute to overcoming this phase of not talking, which contains great dangers.

[Question] We mentioned already that today the problem of modernizing nuclear medium-range missiles will come up. Where does the Federal Government see chances for relaxation of the so far rigid fronts?

[Answer] Please understand that I cannot answer this question, this certainly important question which I understand, before this issue has been debated in the Kremlin in the course of this day. We have pointed out repeatedly how necessary it is to create security by talking about arms control and arms limitation. This and not rearmament is what we have in mind. The military balance in Europe is one of the most decisive prerequisites for the reduction of tensions and for returning to the underlying basis of detente policy or the policy of cooperation. I believe that the Kremlin has a feeling that developments cannot be left to themselves any more.

Communique on Talks

LD011808 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Joint Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--Follows the full text of the joint communique on the visit by the Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the Soviet Union:

The Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited the Soviet Union at the Soviet leadership's invitation on June 30-July 1.

A number of meetings and conversations were held during the visit between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Gensher.

The conversation, that took place in accordance with the existing practice of consultations, encompassed a wide range of political and economic questions concerning Europe and the whole world and determining the modern international situation. Also studied were topical questions of the state and prospects of development of bilateral relations.

Proceeding from the big significance of the bilateral relations for their peoples, for Europe, and for ensuring peace and progress in international cooperation, the sides reaffirmed that their policy in future as well will be constantly and firmly based on the concluded treaties and agreements, above all, on the treaty of August 12, 1970 and the joint declaration of May 6, 1978.

Both sides are striving to consistently develop trade and economic relations in line with their mutual interests on the basis of the long-term agreement of May 6, 1978. To further the implementation of that agreement, a long-term programme of main directions of cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of economy and industry was signed on July 1, 1980 during the stay in Moscow of the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and the federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG.

The sides will continue to be guided by the concluded treaties and political documents in the shaping of their relations in practical spheres. They come out for the broadening of the treaty mainstays of their cooperation.

Both sides reaffirmed their intention to solve issues of a humanitarian nature in a favourable spirit.

The sides spoke in favour of the strict observance and full implementation of the four-part agreement of September 3, 1971, presenting a major element of detente in Europe.

In the course of the Moscow negotiations there was an all-round study of the key issues determining the situation in the world, and the two sides outlined their assessments of the most important aspects of international development.

Just as before, they regard detente as necessary, possible and useful, and express their will to ensure in all possible ways that it remain the leading trend in international relations. There is no sensible alternative to the peaceful equitable cooperation of states.

The sides declared for a consistent continuation of the development, which was started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. The course of preparations for and prospects of the Madrid meeting were discussed in this context. A desire was expressed that all the participants should apply efforts to make their contribution to the success of the meeting.

The sides exchanged views on questions connected with confidence-building measures in Europe. They agree that the question of examining measures of confidence at a special conference should be discussed at the Madrid meeting.

A thorough exchange of views was held on questions of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to restricting the arms race. The sides are convinced that in this field efforts to achieve concrete results should be continued and invigorated. The exchange of views facilitated a clarification of the positions of the sides.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt stated their corresponding positions on questions pertaining to medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. While exchanging views on the matter they also paid attention to the prospects of achieving accord on those questions.

The sides examined the state of the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reduction and the related measures in central Europe. They reaffirmed their will to make a contribution towards the success of these talks.

The sides are of the opinion that other possibilities should be used as well to attain real progress in efforts to limit armaments and achieve disarmament not only in Europe but all over the world. This, in particular, concerns the talks conducted at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

The situation as well as pressing problems in respective areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America were considered. The sides stated their positions.

Being aware of the necessity to press for the earliest possible political settlement of the situation that has formed in connection with Afghanistan, the sides stated their respective viewpoints thoroughly and with great frankness.

The sides noted the importance of solving the economic problems facing developing countries. They will take an active part in the work of the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on economic questions.

The sides pointed to the need of more vigorous joint efforts in the field of energetics which are being taken in the world with the aim of the most rational utilisation of existing energy resources and development of new ones. They come out for deepening bilateral cooperation in the field of energetics. In this connection they expressed their consent that preliminary negotiations be shortly held between competent organizations and enterprises of the sides on a new project on natural gas deliveries from the USSR.

The extensive exchange of views was held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, and in a spirit of frankness. Both sides regard it as necessary and useful. They declared for continuing contacts between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany at the highest and other levels in accordance with existing arrangements and established practice.

Economic Cooperation Program

LD011424 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--The governments in Bonn and Moscow want to promote economic and industrial cooperation between firms and organizations of the two countries and have agreed on a long-term framework to this end.

During the visit to Moscow by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the ambassadors of the two countries in Bonn and Moscow, Vladimir Semenev and Hans Georg Wieck, signed a "long-term program" which fleshes out the 25-year treaty on economic cooperation concluded in Bonn in May 1978. West Berlin is included in the new program, as it was in the treaty.

The program just agreed upon focuses on the construction, extension and modernization of industrial plant and works, the joint development and production of equipment and other products and the extraction and processing of raw materials, including marine mining [meeresbergbau].

The joint German-Soviet Economic Commission is to meet at least once a year to monitor the implementation of the "long-term program."

Schmidt's Departure

LD012044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Moscow for Bonn today. They stayed in the USSR for 2 days at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport decked with the state flags of the FRG and the USSR, the guests were seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Tikhonov, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The guests were also seen off by Bugayev, Kostandov, Maltsev and Rudnev, ministers of the USSR; Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Losev, general director of TASS; Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Girispolkom; Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG; Bondarenko and Nikiforov, members of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; and other officials. Among those seeing them off was FRG ambassador to the USSR Wieck.

At the airport the guests were given a warm send-off by Muscovites. An honor guard was drawn up on the runway. The national anthems of the FRG and USSR were played. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt inspected the line of Soviet troops.

COMMENTARIES VIEW VISIT, RELATIONS WITH FRG

Mnatsakanov: Good Relations Important

DW011034 Moscow in German to Germany 1615 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Eduard Mnatsakanov commentary]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet leadership Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow. The high visitors were welcomed at the airport by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Hundreds of Muscovites cheered Schmidt and Genscher at the airport. Politicians as well as common people in East and West consider the improvement of Soviet-West German relations as a factor which is of great importance to all of Europe. Our commentator Eduard Mnatsakanov reports from Bonn:

I probably do not miss the truth if I say that the Moscow visit by the leading statesmen of the FRG was considered an important event long before it took place, and has met with great interest by the political, social and business circles in the FRG. Just like a litmus paper this event has drawn a sharp dividing line. On the one hand, there are those who want to continue the policy of detente as well as normal relations and co-operation with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, however, there are those who dream of a return to cold war.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself has stressed repeatedly that the present aggravation of the international situation makes a continuation of the dialogue with Moscow particularly urgent. This standpoint is also shared by most people in the Federal Republic. It is not by chance that the letter by U.S. President James Carter warning Helmut Schmidt very bluntly about his Moscow talks, has triggered such fierce reactions in the FRG. In an opinion poll last week a large majority, 74 percent, of FRG adult citizens backed Schmidt's Moscow trip. The representative poll was carried out by the Tuebingen Wickert Institute which interviewed 2,110 adult citizens in 316 towns and villages.

The statements made by Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet state will spare no efforts in the future and do everything to preserve detente and all the good achieved in the seventies, have been received with great satisfaction in the FRG. Helmut Schmidt on his part commenting recently on the relations between the USSR and the FRG said both sides hold the view that the achievements attained in a decade of detente must not be victimized by the present crisis. And indeed, much has been achieved.

The improvement of the political relations between the USSR and the FRG has become an important factor for Europe. Both countries have made very good progress in their economic cooperation. In the past 5 years the goods exchange between them more than doubled. Moreover, at the recent Bonn meeting of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation a long-term draft program was adopted on the basic lines of their economic and industrial cooperation.

Soviet press organs point out that the Soviet people welcome the Moscow visit by Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They hope that the relations between both states will be furthered in the interest of the two nations and will contribute to the consolidation of detente and peace.

RPP Praises Schmidt

LD012034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-West German summit talks ended in Moscow today. They showed once again that both countries, regardless of their different social systems and their membership in different alliances can be good partners in settling the great and complicated tasks with which life presents the international community.

The two countries confirmed their intention to continue their cooperation in various fields while faithfully observing the provisions of the Moscow treaty of 1970, the joint declaration of 6 May 1978 and the economic agreements and accords reached in other spheres.

At the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Federal Chancellor, Leonid Brezhnev expressed his satisfaction with the fact that both sides concur on the main issue: that the policy of detente must not be harmed. At the same time, the Soviet leader pointed out, there are influential circles who do not find detente to their liking. They are interested in fomenting crises and the arms race. Such forces also exist in the FRG, especially in the rightwing of the CDU/CSU leadership. It is sufficient to point out that both these parties took a stand against the Soviet-West German meeting in Moscow. While public opinion and democratic circles in West Germany linked Schmidt's and Genscher's visit to Moscow with hopes for the development of bilateral relations and for the consolidation of the policy of detente, the CDU/CSU politicians see it almost as a diminution of the FRG's national interests, and even as an attack on Western interests. A CDU defense expert, Alois Mertes, said in a DPA interview yesterday, for instance, that in these talks the Soviet leadership was allegedly trying to bring pressure to bear on Bonn's policy and to lure it into acting as the Trojan horse within the Western alliance.

If one were to follow the logic of Herr Mertes, the result would be that summit meetings should be eliminated altogether from the practice of international relations. These meetings are not held in order to bring pressure to bear on one another, but to acquaint oneself more thoroughly with the position of one's partner on this or that question. For the sake of the CDU expert, we would like to add that such summits as this one in Moscow are held in complete conformity with the Moscow treaty of 12 August 1970, as well as with the Final Act of the all-European Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. To take a stand against the present summit meeting between the USSR and the FRG is tantamount to taking a stand against the policy of detente and against the peaceful cooperation of peoples. And this is really what Alois Mertes and his like-minded fellows in the CDU/CSU are really after.

Against the policy of confrontation in Europe, the USSR pursues a policy of peace and cooperation. At the talks in Moscow the USSR once again addressed an urgent appeal to the West to call a halt, to abandon its various counterarms programs and to renounce the manufacture of new types and systems of weapons, whether they be missiles, neutron, chemical or any other kind of weapons.

One of the questions calling for a solution is that of medium-range weapons. Addressing himself to the FRG leaders, Leonid Brezhnev voiced the hope that this appeal might meet with a positive response in the West. A realistic policy, he said, must exclude hopeless situations. Of course, one must not create them artificially. This applies in full measure to Soviet-West German relations. The legacy of the past difficult years, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, has been penetrated by fresh ways of looking at one another, based on an understanding of the logical relations between the USSR and the FRG. This is of benefit for the peoples of both countries and all of Europe.

PRESS REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG

IZVESTIYA Interviews FRG Industrialist

LD020903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Unnamed APN correspondent interview, for IZVESTIYA, with FRG industrialist Otto Wolff von Amerongen: "A Reliable Partner"--date and place not specified]

[Text] The management of the Otto Wolff firm has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for several decades. Its president, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, is among those who actively participated in developing USSR-FRG trade. Commodity turnover between the two countries for 1976-1980 is expected to exceed R17 billion and to double in comparison with the previous 5 years. The long-term program of main trends in cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres approved by the 11th session of the USSR-FRG Intergovernmental Commission is expected to give new impetus to the development of economic relations. At IZVESTIYA's request, an APN correspondent met with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of West German industry's committee for the East, and asked him to describe the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

[Question] Trade is rightly called one of the most important elements in international detente. What can you tell us of the results of the recent Bonn session of the USSR-FRG Intergovernmental Commission?

[Answer] Without exaggeration, the contribution of foreign trade to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the FRG under conditions of detente may be termed considerable. The long-term program, which outlines the main trends in cooperation, is a concrete step along the path of development and of deepening cooperation between our countries. It has given practical form to the agreement signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978. As a businessman who has been concerned with trade with the Eastern countries for 25 years, I would like to stress that this document has defined the precise prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

I have recently returned from the fourth Soviet-West German symposium which was held in the Armenian capital, Yerevan. Representatives of firms and foreign trade organizations, scientists and experts from both countries were gathered there. At the center of discussion were problems of the further development of FRG-USSR economic relations. The talk, based on the rich experience of cooperation, was not only about the successes but also about potential difficulties which could influence our economic relations. However, the idea that problems of developing international trade and strengthening peace are indivisible stood out in our frequently warm discussions.

[Question] How do you see the new elements in the development of Soviet-West German cooperation in next few years?

[Answer] For both sides there are many new long-term trends for joint work. As well as large-scale projects, technical cooperation must embrace small enterprises. This applies to the chemical industry, energy, the extraction and processing of natural raw materials and the provision of gas. Small and medium-sized firms must be actively drawn into the cooperation orbit. The Soviet Union will also find a broad spectrum of new goods there.

[Question] On the pages of the West's newspapers you can frequently read how untrustworthy the Russian is, how he could "turn off the taps" and leave the FRG without gas.

[Answer] In the modern world it is impossible to develop economic relations without trusting one another. There is no instance in history of the Soviet Union's breaking its promises or failing to fulfill them.

[Question] What is your attitude to the echoing call for a boycott and economic sanctions against the USSR?

[Answer] The very concept of a "boycott" is generally incompatible with the idea of the international division of labor and equitable cooperation. So-called "economic sanctions" have never brought unilateral benefits or advantages. Using the language of soccer, it is unwise to use economics as a kind of "boot cleaner." Complex political questions must be resolved by political means.

[Question] It will soon be 10 years since the signing of the Moscow treaty. In your view, what is the main result of this decade in the sphere of economic cooperation?

[Answer] The statistics are the best and most graphic indicator of the quantitative and qualitative growth in commodity exchange between our countries. We must be happy with this trend. But we must not become complacent. A certain slackening has begun to show in the growth rate of the two countries' economic relations. We in the FRG are impatiently awaiting the appearance of your new 5-year plan. It will undoubtedly set out new potential for further growth in FRG-USSR trade.

Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt is soon setting off for important talks in the Soviet Union. One of our journalists recently asked me for my views on this. I answered him: There was a time when all roads led to Washington. Now it is equally important to go to Moscow. We pin high hopes on the continuation of the Soviet-West German dialogue at the highest level.

Milyutenko Interviews Lambsdorf

LD020945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[APN correspondent V. Milyutenko interview with FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorf: "USSR-FRG: Economic Ties Strengthening"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request, V. Milyutenko, APN correspondent in West Germany, put some questions to FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorf.

[Question] Mr Minister, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty falls this year. What is your assessment of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG?

[Answer] I think that on the whole we can be satisfied with the level of economic relations attained. There is every reason to suppose that the volume of trade turnover between our countries can be doubled by 1985; at any rate, that is our common goal. I want to mention some other important points: For the first time in many years, trade turnover between the USSR and FRG in 1979 was almost balanced. [paragraph continues]

We hope that in the future more deliveries in the field of technology (possibly as a result of expanded production-sharing) will be added to the Soviet energy deliveries.

[Question] The international division of labor, sharing and mutual advantage are concepts that have of late become permanent components in the vocabulary of cooperation between our countries. What kind of new prospects have been opened up in this sphere by the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres signed during Brezhnev's visit in May 1978?

[Answer] The picture of our economic relations would indeed be incomplete if we were to confine ourselves to trade alone. Cooperation is of equal significance. The role of cooperation in the industrial sector will increase further in the future. The interests of the Soviet Union and the FRG largely coincide here. To our knowledge, there are now more than 100 joint enterprises in various spheres of the economy. The bulk are still large-scale projects. You only have to recall the natural gas-pipes deal, advantageous to both sides, and our participation in constructing the metallurgical plant in Kursk, the Kama truck plant or the Sheremetyevo 2 airport. Another merit of economic cooperation, as I see it, is the fact that it is based on long-term prospects. The long-term program will not open up completely new opportunities, but it will help focus attention on the main avenues, which may in the future assume still greater significance for industrial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. In my view, the expansion of cooperation in the energy sector is especially urgent. But I think there are also good prospects in the metallurgical and chemical industries.

[Question] In what spheres of the modern economy, science and technology do you see the greatest opportunities for joint work? What new features do you think will characterize relations between our countries at the turn of the century?

[Answer] The long-term program, of course, does not establish any rigid framework, but it gives both sides important reference points. These reference points must in practice be infused with life--that is, specific accords on the content of cooperation are needed in each individual instance. I am convinced that this kind of cooperation in many spheres is in line with both sides' interests, and that enough enterprises will be found to ensure that matters are not confined to words. The governments will supervise the creation of optimum conditions for the fruitful exchange of goods and services. We are pinning particular hopes on the construction, expansion and modernization of industrial facilities on the joint development, production and marketing of goods, and on involving a great number of medium and small firms.

I have already said that the energy sector is particularly promising. However, it should not be confined merely to fuel deliveries; it could also include the peaceful use of nuclear energy and electricity generation. All that I have listed does not exhaust the topic of the long-term cooperation program, but merely provides an idea of its most important avenues. I hope the world political climate will favor the expansion of economic cooperation between our countries.

Tikhonov Sees Wider Cooperation

LD021003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[APN interview with N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Broad Prospects"]

[Text] Question: An important result of the recent ninth session of the USSR-FRG intergovernmental commission was the approval for subsequent signing of a long-term program for the main avenues of cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere. What influence will the adoption of this program have on the development of bilateral economic relations? What is their present state?

Answer: The long-term program which has been prepared will lend new impetus to the development of economic and industrial cooperation on a stable and long-term basis. It is a case of the practical implementation of principles and goals envisaged by the agreement signed on 6 May, 1978, during the visit to the FRG by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This program will open up new opportunities for increasing bilateral trade turnover by expanding the volume and range of goods delivered and for developing traditional and new forms of cooperation. The long-term program will be an interstate document. After all, only with the assistance of the two countries' governments and government organs is it possible to resolve successfully and promptly the questions of large-scale and long-term cooperation contained in the program.

With regard to the present state of Soviet-West German economic relations I can say the following: In the decade since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty which placed relations between the USSR and the FRG on a firm political and legal footing and created favorable preconditions for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, the two sides' efforts have done much to build up political, economic, cultural and other ties. A large part in this was played by summit meetings. Suffice it to recall the visit paid to the FRG in May, 1978, by L.I. Brezhnev, when major documents like the joint declaration and the 25-year agreement on economic cooperation were signed.

The scale of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG is borne out in particular by the fact that over the past 8 years the FRG has ranked first in the USSR's trade with Western countries, while the Soviet Union is among the FRG's 10 most important trade partners. Trade turnover between our countries is expected to exceed R17 billion in 1976-1980 and will more than double compared with the previous 5-year period. That is precisely the task which was set during the summit meeting in May, 1978.

The stability of economic ties is based on large-scale and long-term agreements and contracts like the 25-year "gas-pipes" deal, the agreement on the installation of the Oskolskiy metallurgical combine, under which contracts worth in excess of R380 million have already been concluded, a barter agreement on the creation of a complex in the USSR for the production of polyester fibers and yarns and the raw material for them, and others. For instance, we may recall the delivery to the Soviet Union, successfully completed last year, of 17 gas compressor stations worth about R500 million. Talks are underway on a whole series of other large-scale and long-term projects. [paragraph continues]

In turn the FRG has received from us over 35 billion cubic meters of gas, it imports a considerable quantity of other energy sources and lumber, and deliveries of items of machinery and equipment are gradually increasing.

In my view the level of today's bilateral trade and economic relations can be viewed as a good basis for their further expansion.

Question: It is universally recognized that existing opportunities in the sphere of trade and economic relations between East and West and in particular between the USSR and the FRG are far from exhausted. What spheres of cooperation await development in the long term?

Answer: There are undoubtedly considerable reserves. It is enough to compare the economic potential of the USSR and the FRG with the actual volume of bilateral ties to obtain a graphic notion of how considerable and diverse existing opportunities are. This was discussed in particular at the commission sessions. The two sides voiced interest in expanding cooperation in the power industry sphere. The USSR is prepared to examine in the long-term plane opportunities for cooperation in developing deposits of energy raw material on the shelf of the northern seas, hydrogenation and gasification of coals and the exchange of experience in saving energy and raw material. We supported the idea of creating by the time of the commission's next session a group of experts to prepare specific proposals to organize cooperation in this sphere. The USSR would also be prepared to exchange opinions on possible consultations and joint actions in preparing an all-European conference on energy problems.

Mention may also be made of some new forms of production and technical cooperation. Projects for the shared production and sale of metal-cutting machine tools, presses and equipment for the extraction of coal and other articles are in the process of implementation. Joint design and engineering developments and the creation of new manufacturing processes and equipment are also promising spheres.

FRG business and banking circles are putting forward a whole series of proposals on cooperation in implementing large-scale projects whose installation is possible in the USSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985). The Soviet side is prepared to study these proposals carefully.

The Western press, including the West German press, is actively discussing the question of building a major new gas pipeline from the northern rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast to the western border of the USSR. Indeed, we have received proposals from a number of West German firms and other West European countries. They express the desire to obtain Soviet gas in total amounts of 30-40 and more billion cubic meters a year and to supply us with the pipes and equipment necessary for this gas pipeline. Competent Soviet organs are now studying these proposals. So far no definite decision has been taken. I can only say that this is a very big project and its successful implementation will require large capital investments and will depend in particular on what credit terms are available and how far this deal--if it takes place--is guaranteed by the governments of the countries interested in obtaining this gas.

Question: Recently the opinion has been voiced in some places in the West that the existing ties with the Soviet Union could be painlessly curtailed without causing particular harm to the Western economy. What could you say about that?

Answer: Trade and economic relations are built not on a one-sided but on a mutual basis--that is axiomatic. The question of who gains more and who loses out as a result of curtailment of these ties is meaningless in itself: Everyone loses heavily from such a development of events.

References to Moscow's "dependence" on Western Technology are careless at the very least. The USSR's scientific and technical potential enables it to resolve tasks in any modern sphere of production.

International trade and exchange, like many other spheres of interstate ties, have long been based both on mutual advantage and on the principle of the international division of labor: producing oneself and selling something profitably, and buying something from others. Any state--and the Western countries are no exception--is pursuing primarily its own interests in developing economic ties.

Cooperation between East and West not only accords with the two sides' economic interests but also benefits the policy of detente and the strengthening of trust and good neighborliness. It promotes the solution of many problems in the interests of all mankind. It lays a foundation for the future. The joint declaration signed in Bonn during L.I. Brezhnev's visit emphasizes the desire to ensure that "good neighborliness and growing cooperation can become the reliable possession of future generations also."

Mikhailov Praises Cooperation

LDO20927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhailov report under the rubric "Europe Since Helsinki": "USSR-FRG: A Tissue of Cooperation"]

[Text] Hamburg-Bonn, June--The cranes have lowered their tired arms. In the twilight you can hardly see where the water ends and the land begins. You feel, rather than see, the mirror-like water rising and falling.

On the opposite side the complex outline of the port of Hamburg is depicted in a dotted line of lights. Here, on this side, on a little headland, is a small, white, single-story building. It is bathed in the glow of floodlights. A tall mast alongside the building is also lit up. From here Hamburg greets ships entering the port by raising a flag and playing an anthem. Three or four times a day the USSR's flag is raised on the mast, and our anthem is played.

In late 1945 I was in Hamburg with the first group of Soviet journalists. These lines have been preserved in my notebook: "The port is dead. The tops of the masts of ships sunk in the harbor bristle in the water. Like crosses in a cemetery...."

Hamburg residents now take pride in more than just their reconstructed housing areas and port. Here they particularly value discovery. Hamburg, true to the traditions of the trading hansa, was among the first towns after the war to forge a "path to the east"--to the Soviet Union.

"Just the other day, going through the archives, we came across a note from the Hamburg Senat to the government in Bonn, containing proposals on developing trade with the Soviet Union. These proposals were elaborated while the 'cold war' was still raging"--these words greeted me in the city's Chamber of Trade.

Its director, Siegfried Schoene, is convinced that the "potential" is far greater than what has been achieved. Schoene regards the system which has proved possible to establish in the FRG involving the sale of cars from the Volga motor vehicle plant as an example worthy of imitation. He calls for the further involvement of Hamburg trading firms and the utilization of their ramified network in other countries and zealously opposes any artificial barriers on the international routes.

"Trade is not like a water faucet: Once you turn it off, you cannot turn it back on at once," he says. "If the demand being foisted on us by Washington for a trade boycott of the Soviet Union is fulfilled, all trade could be stopped altogether. History has taught us a lesson. We are for peace--and that is precisely what we need for international trade."

Many threads in Soviet-West German economic ties come together in Cologne, in the USSR Trade Mission on Friedrich Engelsstrasse. Its leader, D.V. Kozmin, quotes figures indicating the major changes which have taken place in trade and economic relations between our countries since the signing of the Moscow treaty in 1970.

In 10 years, trade turnover has increased almost eightfold. In a talk with representatives of business circles during his first visit to the FRG, L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the need for certain features in economic cooperation, namely, a large scale, stability and a long-term approach. These features have now emerged clearly.

The agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry, concluded during the second Soviet summit visit to the FRG, laid down guidelines for joint work on the basis of the increasingly profound international division of labor for the years to come, right up to the beginning of the third millenium.

Soon after this Soviet-West German meeting Minister of Economics O. Lamsdorff declared: "The Soviet Union is holding on firmly to its place among the FRG's top 10 trade partners.... More than 1,500 West German companies take part in economic cooperation with the USSR. Soviet orders ensure work for 350,000 people, and in all more than half a million workers, engineers and designers are engaged in the fulfillment of deliveries to socialist countries."

The significance of foreign trade with the FRG has increased for the Soviet Union too. In the last 4 years it has made up one-sixth of all the USSR's foreign trade turnover with capitalist countries. Since 1972 the FRG has held the position of the USSR's biggest trade partner in the Western world. Mutually advantageous cooperation has become a substantial element in the two countries' economies.

A machinery has been developed for seeking specific spheres for joint involvement. About 15 joint groups of experts, each specializing in its own sphere, prepare proposals for the USSR and FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At the commission's ninth session, held in Bonn recently, the drawing up of a long-term program giving guidelines on cooperation in many sectors of the economy was completed. The possibilities were discussed of collaboration in the sphere of the power industry, in particular in opening up energy raw material deposits on the shelf of the northern seas and the gasification of coal, in electricity generation and in the exchange of experience on saving energy and raw materials.

"The talks which took place within the framework of the USSR-FRG commission session," Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt noted, "showed that economic cooperation coordinated for the long term has a stabilizing influence on the international situation. Both sides know that what has been achieved in 10 years of the detente policy must not be sacrificed to the present crisis."

The "deal of the century" is the name given here to the agreement on deliveries to the USSR of pipes for oil and gas pipelines and reciprocal deliveries of gas. The contract is called that not only because of its multibillion size, but also because it operates up to the end of the century.

"The agreement is being fulfilled with complete success," K. Liesen, chairman of the board of Ruhrgas AG, told your correspondent. "We believe such deals justify themselves with interest. They can serve as a model for the future."

Barter agreements have become widespread and have taken an important place in USSR-FRG trade.

Under this system chemical enterprises are being constructed and other major projects implemented. Here in the West, ill-informed or hostile people sometimes represent or try to describe barter deals and all cooperation with socialist countries in general as the one-sided "transfer of Western technology." Reality testifies to the contrary. Reporters from the magazine DER SPIEGEL recently asked Ernst Pieper, leader of West Germany's big Salzgitter Concern: "Does Moscow really depend on the transfer of Western technology?" He replied: "The present exchange of technology is advantageous to both sides--I am absolutely sure of that."

"Do the Soviets have any technology of interest to us?" a reporter continued.

"Yes, indeed," E. Pieper replied. "An example from our experience: A few years ago Salzgitter acquired a license from the Soviet Union for an original method manufacturing polyethylene. Now we jointly offer third countries installations constructed on the basis of the Soviet method. So the transfer of technology is by no means a one-way street."

More than 130 licensing agreements are now in operation between the USSR and the FRG. West German industry is successfully utilizing licenses for a Soviet system for the evaporation cooling of blast furnaces, for a progressive method of manufacturing power wire [poroshkovaya provolka] and for a number of other technological processes in various spheres.

Every major modern cooperation project involves a whole series of meetings of specialists and scientists in the two countries. It involves the collation of parameters and levels of technical thought and their industrial application, with the choice of the best that exists in both countries. This scientific and technical collaboration sometimes leads to direct industrial cooperation between Soviet and West German enterprises.

Take, for instance, the relations between Moscow's Ordzhonikidze machine-tool building plant and the Gildemeister engineering enterprise in Bielefeld. By the joint efforts of Soviet and West German designers, a modern machine assembly was created, distinguished by a high level of automation and precision. [paragraph continues]

Thanks to interchangeable units, it carries out the work of a whole family of machine tools. Now the Soviet and West German partners share responsibility for producing different parts of the assembly. The first consignment of machine assemblies has been put into production. Output will double next year.

Also among the pioneers of industrial cooperation is the firm of Kieserling und Albrecht in the Ruhr city of Solingen and the Kalinin plant in Voronezh. An original press developed jointly by them, which develops a force of about 100 tons, is also being put into production. Marcus Busse, director of the firm, says: "Write this down: Things are going well, let the people of Voronezh send presses as quickly as possible, and without fail an example of their brake coupling. It has to undergo tests here."

Some 12 cooperation agreements are already in operation. In half of them Soviet-designed machines and machine tools are adopted as a basis for joint production.

Of course, not everything is as yet going the way that the participants in production-sharing would like--after all, this cooperation is in itself far more complex than the simple production of output for the domestic market or for export. The coordination of production processes by Soviet enterprises and capitalist firms is quite a new thing. It requires practical elaboration and the search for the best organization systems. The enemies of international cooperation--and there are many of them--are only waiting for errors or failures to discredit the creation of a material basis for international detente and hinder the formation of new good-neighborly relations in Europe.

In the postwar years, particularly in the last 10 years, solid groundwork has been done in Soviet-West German economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Objective conditions have emerged for even wider collaboration in many spheres.

The present economic cooperation and one of its new forms--industrial cooperation--is a living tissue of economic, industrial, scientific and technical collaboration between individual states, as envisaged in the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. Such collaboration and ties of cooperation promote the preservation and consolidation of peace on our continent. That is why the enemies of detente attack them with such fierceness and malice.

Completing my travels around the centers of Soviet-West German cooperation, my thoughts return to Hamburg, to the days when an international scientists' forum was taking place there. I think that, if all those now raising their hands against international cooperation could know its main conclusion, they might perhaps realize how limited their outlook is.

The conclusion, based on experience, and the future forecasts developed by scientists from two continents are extremely specific: The combination of forces from different countries is an absolutely essential precondition for the successful resolution of all the increasingly complex tasks of mankind's present-day development. The well-founded nature of the scientists' conclusion is confirmed by the deeds--great and small--of tens and hundreds of thousands of people, including the participants in mutually advantageous and equal Soviet-West German economic cooperation.

CORRECTION TO SCHMIDT SUGGESTION TO BREZHNEV

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Reportage on Schmidt, Genscher Visit to Moscow," and subtitled "DPA Report" published in the Western Europe section of the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 2:

On page G 3 in the second paragraph "Afghanistan" should be substituted for "Pakistan" in the first sentence making it read: "It was also stated the Schmidt's proposals assumed that Soviet security interests in Afghanistan would have to be taken into consideration."

FINNISH JOURNALIST INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD292130 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 29 Jun 80

["Afghanistan Through the Eyes of an Eyewitness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--"Subversions of Afghan reactionaries are spearheaded against the vital interests of the people in that country", Eino S. Repo (Finland) stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The president of the national Africa committee is currently staying here en route from Kabul, where he attended the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people.

"The idea of the events in Afghanistan received in the course of the international forum," Eino S. Repo said, "strikingly differs from reports in the Western press hostile to the April revolution." He said that according to his observations, the situation in Kabul is tranquil, and in general the situation in the country is not so grave as some people in the West are trying to picture it. At the same time, the process of progressive transformations, which are being carried out in the country, is seriously complicated in some areas by acts of terrorism committed by Afghan reactionaries.

He stressed that the so-called "Afghan rebels" would not be able to commit these crimes without broad aid and encouragement on the part of international imperialism.

"The past meeting" Eino S. Repo said, "makes it incumbent upon us, its participants, to carry on the exposure of the real opponents of democratic changes in Afghanistan, which are the counter-revolutionary forces sent in from abroad." "As a journalist," he pointed out, "I will try to write fully and truthfully about everything I saw. I hope that this will help Finland's public forces and organisations, which are planning to carry out a number of measures in support of the April revolution in Afghanistan."

BREZHNEV, PORTUGAL'S EANES EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, conveying to the friendly Portuguese people congratulations and best wishes on Portugal National Day.

In a reply telegram the Portuguese president conveyed his gratitude for the congratulations and in turn expressed good wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and wished prosperity to the Soviet people.

MAKSIMOV: USSR WANTS 'STRONG, FREE, INDEPENDENT' IRAN

LD021035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 3

["Commentary" by Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Maksimov: "In the Interests of Good Neighborliness"]

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow.

It was stressed by Reza Salimi, Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance, who headed the Iranian delegation at the bilateral committee's Moscow session, that while many Western countries interfered in Iran's internal affairs, the Soviet Union has given and continues to give his country substantial economic aid. He expressed gratitude to our country for its support of the Islamic revolution in Iran and declared his country's willingness to expand economic cooperation with its northern neighbor.

The course which the Soviet Union has invariably pursued in its relations with Iran is one of mutual respect, mutually advantageous cooperation and good neighborliness. We have a genuine interest in ensuring that Iran is a strong, free and independent state. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "the Soviet Union's policy toward Iran is one of genuine friendship and good neighborliness, reflecting our desire to develop relations comprehensively between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of complete equality and mutually advantageous cooperation."

SAVCHENKO SCORES PLOTS TO OVERTHROW IRANIAN REGIME

GF011125 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "Plotting Against Iran's Revolution"]

[Text] International press reports say Washington and associates of the former shah are carrying out large scale activities in order to overthrow the republican regime and re-establish the monarchy in Iran. According to AFP, these plots are being led by Gen Gholam-'Ali Oveyssi, an American agent and a notorious executioner of Iranians. His hands are stained with the blood of thousands of Iranian patriots who were riddled with bullets in the streets of Tehran. The shah's last prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar, whose connections with the CIA have been proved with sufficient data, is second in command in these machinations. These two lackeys of the shah have coordinated their activities and are looking for ways to mobilize agents, especially from among high-ranking Iranian military and civil service officials, and ways to send armed terrorists and subversive groups into Iran. In addition to killing and slaughtering people and committing acts of sabotage, these groups will have to create disorders, throw various groups of Iranian revolutionaries at each others' throats and disseminate false rumors in order to denigrate the Iranian revolution.

Clandestine transmitters that beam programs filled with hostile and abusive attacks against the Iranian revolution and its leaders, misrepresent the actual and nonexistent difficulties faced by the revolution and instigate the people to revolt and create commotion and unrest in the city play an important role in the subversive activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Even U.S. correspondents have been compelled to admit that the objective of the broadcasts is to overthrow the legal government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It should be said that the American press is not being very secretive about being the actual organizer and inspirer of all these subversive activities and the initiator of the idea to broadcast these programs by the clandestine radio, which is demagogically calling itself the Free Voice of Iran and the Liberation of Iran.

According to reports appearing in the informed New York TIMES, some Washington officials who have preferred to remain anonymous have confessed that the United States is fully responsible for the clandestine radio broadcasts beamed to Iran that are intended to overthrow the legal government there. The newspaper writes: These programs are broadcast from Egypt with Egyptian President as-Sadat's full consent, and the CIA is responsible for producing these programs.

A correspondent of ABC television, a network close to the Pentagon, writes in a report on the general extent of CIA subversions against Iran: The U.S. spying agency has a camp of agents in Iran at its disposal who are prepared, upon receiving orders from abroad, to act and paralyze life in some areas of Tehran.

As we know, these large scale subversive activities are coupled with Washington's economic war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the actual preparation of a fresh armed aggression against Iranian territory. It seems that in its efforts to re-impose the blood-thirsty puppet and servile regime on the Iranian people, U.S. imperialism will not refrain from any action.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CRITICIZES IMPERIALIST, HEGEMONIST PLOTS

GF011315 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The June CPSU CC plenum stressed that aggressive circles in Western countries, and especially in the United States, are establishing close relations with the Chinese leadership and that this is a dangerous act and contrary to the objectives of the preservation of peace.

The collusion between imperialism and Chinese hegemonists is a dangerous new phenomenon in international politics. The policy that U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists use against the Republic of Iran is also dangerous.

The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, published in Hong Kong, wrote recently that facts show how the PRC's leadership had prior knowledge of the U.S. attack against Iran that was to take place on the night of 25 April. The Chinese had also been informed of the U.S. Government's plans to abduct Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Apparently, Iran's true friends--at least that is how Beijing's representatives present themselves to the Iranian leaders--should have warned Tehran officials about the preparations for this criminal attempt. But Beijing did not do so, and by keeping silent it actually confirmed the hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Iranian peoples and their leaders.

More and more facts are being uncovered daily pointing to the fact that when Beijing was apologizing to Iranian officials for having pursued a bankrupt policy in supporting the shah, it was merely trying to maintain its appearances. As we know, the PRC leadership did not support Iran's just demands on returning the wealth plundered by the shah. It avoided confirming the decisions adopted by the international conference studying U.S. aggressions against Iran that was held in Tehran in early June. On the contrary, it has recently been extending more support to such imperialist acts.

Hong Kong correspondent Raymond Spurr writes in a report: Beijing supported the idea of U.S. aggression against Iran on the night of 25 April. The defeat of the Pentagon's brigand's received an expression of concern in the Chinese capital.

Beijing is flagrantly paying great lipservice to increasing U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region and Indian Ocean and expanding the network of American military bases in that part of the world.

While touring Scandinavian countries, the FRG and France, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua actually adopted an anti-Iranian and pro-U.S. policy on the problem of overcoming the U.S.-Iranian crisis. According to Norwegian newspapers, he told Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Oslo that Iran should concede to the United States.

Some time before this, ASSOCIATED PRESS clearly announced that the PRC has supported the United States in the U.S.-Iranian crisis. Beijing's acts fully prove the accuracy of this claim.

As we know, Beijing has now extended favorable conditions to As-Sadat's servile regime--which has granted asylum to the criminal Mohammad Reza, who is resuming his hostile acts against the Iranian people--and is delivering more arms than before. By presenting documents and facts, Tehran officials have proved the PRC and Israeli spying organizations are continuing their subversive activities against Iran's republican regime. Beijing is using all means possible to create enmity between Iran and Afghanistan and harm friendly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. Beijing's leadership, which hypocritically claims that the PRC allegedly supports Iran's sovereignty and independence, has actually adopted a policy that is grossly contrary to the vital interests of the Iranian people. The objectives behind this policy, which result from the principles on which Beijing's hegemonism is based, is to upset peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

SHAH REPORTEDLY CONTINUING ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITIES

ID012224 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 1, TASS--The magazine OCTOBER that appears here published an interview of the former shah of Iran who found with As-Sadat's help a shelter in Egypt. It follows from the interview that Reza Pahlavi has not stopped the political activity directed against Iran, against the Iranian revolution and its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

According to the Egyptian magazine, the former shah believes that the main political mistake of his regime was insufficient cruelty in suppressing the democratic movement in the country and, as he put it, "concessions to the demands of the people and various Iranian organizations." Seeking to curry favour with Washington, the deposed monarch asserted that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that threatens Iran, that the USSR is allegedly preparing to occupy the Iranian territory. The publishing of this interview shows that the Egyptian authorities not only continue to ignore the demands of the Iranian Government for the extradition of the former shah but also help him to conduct the instigatory anti-Iranian campaign from Cairo.

Washington, July 1, TASS--A State Department spokesman was asked during a meeting with reporters whether anti-Khomeyni appeals in CIA broadcasts from Egyptian territory to Iran were not a provocation. The spokesman replied that it would be ridiculous on his part to give a positive answer to such a question adding that he did not comment on the activities of intelligence agencies.

AS-SADAT VISITS FORMER SHAH AT CAIRO HOSPITAL

LD291632 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 29, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat interrupted his holiday in Alexandria to visit the former shah of Iran in Cairo's Al-Maadi Hospital, which is designed for the army elite. The day before As-Sadat told newsmen that "the shah's health has sharply deteriorated."

He has thus reiterated his solidarity with the deposed Iranian monarch, who is in the eyes of world public opinion a symbol of bloody tyranny, corruption and betrayal of popular interests.

Fearing for the shah's life the Egyptian authorities have imposed a state of siege on Al-Maadi Hospital. It is cordoned off round the clock by troops and armoured personnel carriers.

BREZHNEV, NUMAYRI EXCHANGE **TELEGRAMS** ON SUDAN'S NATIONAL DAY

LD301507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 2

["Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, a telegram in which he conveys to him and the friendly Sudanese people congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the occasion of the Sudan's national festive day. In a reply telegram the president of the Sudan has expressed thanks for the congratulations and on his own part conveyed wishes for prosperity and progress to the Soviet people.

TUNIS VISIT BY SOVIET WARSHIPS REPORTED

LD010134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2049 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tunis, 30 June, TASS--The official friendly visit to Tunis by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the destroyers Smetlivyy and Blagorodnyy and a submarine under the command of Rear Admiral N.I. Ryabinskiy is continuing.

N.I. Ryabinskiy today received Tunisian Prime Minister M. Mzali, who stressed during the meeting that the visit by the Soviet warships reconfirms the traditional relations of friendship between the Tunisian and Soviet peoples. He expressed confidence in the successful continuation of cooperation between the two countries in various areas.

On the same day the commander of the detachment of Soviet warships was received by S. Baly, Tunisian minister of defense.

SOVIET ADMIRAL YEGOROV TO VISIT SYRIA IN LATE JUNE

LD301443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Syria"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached, a Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chief of the navy Main Staff, will visit Syria at the end of June and beginning of July this year at the invitation of the Syrian Armed Forces' leadership.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS GUINEA, CAPE VERDE

LD301231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] In connection with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by K.Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, flew from Moscow to the republic of Guinea-Bissau on 18 June. The delegation will also visit the Cape Verde Republic.

Activities in Bissau

LD301233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of PAIGC"]

[Text] Bissau, 24 June--The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, which is here at the invitation of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), has met with a group of PAIGC leaders headed by Jose Araujo, secretary of the PAIGC struggle Executive Committee Standing Commission (Politburo). The delegation has also had a meeting with Tiago Lopes, chairman of the Bissau City Party Committee.

The members of the delegation have visited industrial enterprises. In Tomball District the Soviet guests familiarized themselves with experience of party work and visited memorable sites of the PAIGC patriots' armed struggle.

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

LD011453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit of Delegation"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) an MLSTP delegation headed by H. Pinto da Costa, member of the MLSTP Coordinating Council and minister of economic planning, labor and social welfare of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, visited the Soviet Union from 10 through 26 June. The delegation members visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kaluga where they visited a number of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and cultural institutions. The MLSTP delegation had meetings at the party organizational work department, the propaganda department and the international department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Leningradskiy and Kaluzhskiy CPSU obkoms.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN OLYMPIC COVERAGE--An agreement on Olympic coverage has been signed with the African Television Union at the Olympic Organizing Committee here in Moscow. The agreement provides for members of the African Television Union to prepare separate programs in Moscow about the performance of African athletes at the Olympic games. The television complex makes it possible to use 20 color television channels and 100 radio channels via Soviet satellites. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 80 LD]

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MEXICAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD011459 Moscow PRAVA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] TASS--On 25 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Fernando Solana, Mexican minister of culture and public education. During a talk held in a warm and friendly atmosphere questions were discussed relating to further expanding cultural cooperation between the USSR and Mexico. Mexican Ambassador to the USSR Antonio Carrillo Flores was present at the talk.

U.S. PREPARING 'ARMED INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR

LD271740 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 27 Jun 80

[" A Course of Armed Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS political commentator Nikolay Chigir writes: Reports from the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere leave no doubt that the American ruling circles are preparing an armed intervention in El Salvador. In effect, already today Washington is trying to carry out the Chilean variant of suppressing the revolutionary struggle that has engulfed this Central American state.

The Washington administration is using not only its placemen in the so-called military-civilian junta of El Salvador but also various pro-fascist terrorist bands and groupings for the physical extermination of Salvadoran patriots, all democratic forces in the country coming out against imperialist domination, for profound socio-economic and political changes in the interests of the people. The millions that the United States makes available for its Salvadoran puppets, the arms and military equipment that it sends them are intended for the cruel suppression of all those who display the slightest dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. Terror and violence reign in the country. Thousands of killed--such is the result of the support, first of all military support, that the United States is giving to Pinochet's followers in El Salvador. But no repressions can break the liberation struggle of the Salvadorans that is growing in scope, this being evidenced by the recent strike of 300,000 wage and salary earners in that country.

So now the United States is getting ready to put to use what it thinks to be a more effective means--armed intervention. The CIA and the Pentagon are working out variants of military interference in the affairs of that country. One of them provides for the use of the army of Honduras and mercenaries, including members of the former Somoza national guard who have fled from Nicaragua. Another variant, described by Jorge Guerrero, secretary general of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador, as "openly adventurist," suggests to draw member-countries of the Andean Group into this plot. Under "variant no. 2" the United States plans to resort to direct aggression under the false flag of "collective action".

The leaders in Washington, including President Carter, speak everywhere about "the need to put a stop to armed intervention and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries." What is the worth of this "concern" for independent countries if it is exactly the course of rude interference in the affairs of other states that lies at the base of all of the Washington administration's foreign policy activities?

The present actions of the American military in respect of El Salvador confirm that the ruling circles of the United States further intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries in order to prevent changes in the continent that run counter to the interests of American imperialism.

ARTICLES, COMMENTARY EVALUATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

30 Jun PRAVDA Editorial

LD011053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 80 p 1

[PRAVDA Editorial entitled "The Leninist Banner of Peace"]

[Text] Socialism and peace are inseparable. This has been proved by history, starting from the Great October and this is confirmed daily by the untiring and consistent struggle of the CPSU for the just cause of peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of peoples. It has won the Leninist party deep respect and immense international prestige. Fresh testimony to this is the flow of foreign reaction to the work and the results of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The report by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum's resolutions on the convocation of the 26th CPSU Congress, on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy have attracted the great attention of the world public, political circles and the mass media. Paramount international significance is being attached everywhere to the documents and decisions of the plenum.

The peoples know from experience that each congress of the Leninist party opens up new horizons for the party and for the land of the soviets. Our comrades-in-arms in the socialist countries, class brothers and friends throughout the world express the conviction that the 26th CPSU Congress will write new pages of revolutionary theory and practice in the struggle for communism, peace and progress. The comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation and the causes of the current aggravation of the world situation which was made at the plenum is of great importance to all peace-loving forces. They lie in the aspirations of the aggressive forces of imperialism to hinder the objective process of reviving peace. These circles do not wish to come to terms with the realities of today's world, such as the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the successes of the communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement, and the growth of democratic forces as a whole. Hence the pursuit by the United States and NATO for the chimera of military superiority, imperialism's line of intensifying the arms race, provocations and the creations of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. All mankind is threatened by such a new phenomenon in world politics as the partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. This summons people to increase vigilance in every possible way and to deal an every more resolute rebuff to the designs of the enemies of peace.

In the complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying true Leninist restraint, firmness and a principled attitude, upholding and implementing a course toward preserving peace, ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, not surrendering to provocations, and at the same time dealing a rebuff to imperialist claims. This is noted with gratitude not only in circles of the peace-loving forces but also by certain sober-minded figures of the bourgeois camp who are observing with alarm the dangerous projections of the American administration.

The peoples are now turning with ever more hope and support to the historic peace program devised by the 24th and 25th party congresses, and its correctness and success have been verified by life itself. People of good will receive with satisfaction the news that the plenum had unanimously approved the work of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course and had instructed it to continue undeviatingly.

This is assessed as vivid testimony to the firm resolve of the CPSU and the Soviet state to continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and all the good that was provided by the seventies, to strive for a change toward disarmament, to support the right of peoples to a free and independent development and to protect and consolidate peace.

All opponents of hostility and war and all champions of good neighbourliness and peaceful cooperation are inspired by the conclusion that objective possibilities and socio-political forces exist which are capable of preventing a slide toward a new cold war, ensuring states with different social systems and halting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict.

Detente has taken deep root in present-day international life. Many countries, first and foremost in Europe, appreciably recognize its benefits. Detente is aimed at strengthening good neighbourliness and peace, and it facilitates the broad development of mutually-advantageous economic and other cooperation, contact between peoples and building trust in relations between states with different social systems. Political detente creates favorable possibilities for military detente, a reduction in armed forces and armaments and advancement along the road to disarmament.

The fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the adoption of the Final Act, which was of historic significance, will soon be marked. Instead of dangerous and senseless confrontation, detente offers a solution to existing problems and tasks along the path to talks with strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security. All people of good will are coming out in favor of such a wise approach and it is winning over more and more supporters from among statesmen in Western countries and the member-countries of the nonaligned movement. The various preconditions for preserving detente as the dominant trend in world politics now exist.

In the present complex international situation confirmation of the consistent peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state is of particular significance in that it strengthens the people's conviction that it is possible to thwart the plans of imperialism aimed at achieving military superiority and at implementing world diktat and to defend and advance detente and ensure reliable peace.

The Soviet people fully approve the decisions of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party's principled foreign policy line and the measures to protect and ensure our homeland's security. They rejoice in the further strengthening of unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, a most important factor for peace throughout the world. Being internationalists, the Soviet people highly assess the solidarity and support expressed by other peoples for our foreign policy and peace program. Welcoming the 26th party congress, communists and all working people of the land of the soviets are determined to further strengthen its might--the basis of the effective advancement of the Leninist peace-loving course of the CPSU.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

ID011503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preserve and Consolidate Peace"]

[Text] The party and the people are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. Each congress of our party opens up majestic new horizons before the Soviet state. The upcoming congress will formulate the strategy and tactics of our struggle in communist building.

In this light the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum have attracted exceptional attention abroad. The report at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" are being carefully studied in many states' capitals. These most important documents are the center of attention for statesmen and politicians.

The leitmotive of the reaction from various parts of the world can be defined as follows: The Soviet Union and the CPSU are demonstrating the genuine love of peace, consistency and principledness of the Soviet state's foreign policy.

Our friends the socialist community countries are noting that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June plenum are of historic significance because they will promote still faster headway toward the communist future and as a result may exert a determining influence on the state of affairs in the world. Pointing out the importance of the plenum's results, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that, as always, the active nationwide preparations for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress will be headed by the Soviet communists, tireless fighters for the people's happiness and for peace and progress on earth. The CPSU, the newspaper stresses, enjoys tremendous prestige and respect not only in the international communist movement but also among all the world's honest people. It is for precisely this reason that even the enemies of peace and progress are forced to heed its wise, calm and resolute voice, are forced to consider the realities of our time. The upcoming congress will inscribe outstanding new pages in the history of revolutionary theory and practice.

L.I. Brezhnev's report and the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution provide a profound, comprehensive, well-reasoned analysis of the state of affairs in international relations that have taken shape recently. These documents reveal the true underlying factors in and reasons for the sources of the aggravated tension in relations among states.

The improvement in the international situation achieved in the seventies is the result primarily of energetic activity of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. The facts of international life show that peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems began to acquire specific political and economic expression in the detente process. As a result the objective preconditions were created for solving disputed international problems through talks.

However, of late imperialist forces have been doing everything possible to stop the development of these positive processes. U.S. foreign policy aims and practical actions have meant that the policy of confrontations has been brought increasingly clearly to the fore, while elements of collaboration and cooperation have been pushed into the background.

This is not only a refusal to come to terms with the realities of the modern world. This is ultimately a class reaction by imperialist forces to the socialist community's achievements and the consolidation of its positions, and the national liberation movement's successes.

The leaders of the NATO military bloc, headed by the United States, have set the aim of disrupting the correlation of forces prevailing in the world, and in Europe in particular, changing the military equilibrium and securing superiority. This is eloquently attested, for instance, by the NATO Council's decision to produce medium-range missiles and deploy them on West European territory. Under U.S. pressure NATO has adopted a long-term military-buildup program of unprecedented scope. Washington too has adopted a 5-year military program. This envisages creating the most modern arms systems and other measures to support an aggressive military doctrine.

All this has taken place and is taking place independently of the directions of the development of events in the world arena.

It can be said that the conditions for a continuation of the arms race persist in the world through the fault of the United States. The way things are turning out, the pace of this race is outstripping the pace at which accords on questions of its limitation are being reached. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that development is in full swing of the most modern types and systems of weapons the limitation of whose numbers and whose performance characteristics will not be amenable to mutual monitoring. This means that the possibility of concluding monitorable agreements on limiting the arms race may disappear in certain areas, with all the ensuing consequences. The analysis of the international situation set forth in the plenum materials gave an exhaustive and cogent answer to the question: What is the prime cause of the emergence of aggravated tension? Imperialism would like to retard the objective process of the renewal of the world. "In an attempt to impose their will on other states the U.S. ruling circles," the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution notes, "have embarked on the path of economic 'sanctions' and of curtailing scientific, technical, cultural and sporting ties, are reneging on the commitments they have assumed and are violating the agreements and accords they have signed."

The point here is certainly not the Afghan events and the Soviet Union's comprehensive aid to Afghanistan in repelling external armed attacks and interference. That kind of aid can abrupt changes in the international climate. In his report at the plenum L.I. Brezhnev said: "There is no trace of self-interest in the Soviet action of assisting Afghanistan. We had no choice but to send troops. And events have confirmed that this was the only correct decision." The plenum advocated a political settlement of the solution that has taken shape over Afghanistan. Life in Afghanistan is now gradually returning to normal and the situation is stabilizing. Large armed Afghan counterrevolutionary formations have been routed. The interventionists are being defeated. It is in this situation that it has been decided, by agreement with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Government, to withdraw certain Soviet troop units. The plenum noted here that the Soviet Union will continue to help Afghanistan build a new life and preserve the revolution's gains.

No matter how much the enemies of detente and opponents of a genuine settlement of the situation associated with the Afghan events might like to belittle or even distort the significance of the Soviet initiative, the fact remains that the Soviet Union has taken an important step along the road of a political settlement. Even the leaders of a number of European countries which are seeking to make a realistic assessment of the situation surrounding Afghanistan subscribe to that opinion. French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet has described the Soviet Union's decision as "extremely important." Noting that he would not have employed the terms used by J. Carter, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt said that the decision is a useful step in the right direction. The plenum documents note that the real preconditions now exist for preserving detente as the dominant trend in world politics. Detente, the plenum resolution says, is the natural result of the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades. The strategic military equilibrium that has been achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental, historic significance. The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed the conviction that there exist the objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces capable of preventing a slide into another cold war, ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. The road to the resolution of this task is the road of talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. That applies in full measure to Soviet-American relations also.

At the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries submitted a specific and constructive program of measures necessary to eliminate hotbeds of tension and trends in international development that are dangerous to all peoples. "We" L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "will continue to make every effort to preserve detente and all the positive things the seventies have given us, to secure a turnabout toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to preserve and consolidate peace."

Editorial on Tasks

LD271008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian Jun 80, p 1

[Editorial: "Approaching the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 June (TASS)--The Soviet people have a right to be proud of their successes. Led by the Communist Party, they have created a mighty economic and defense potential, a modern science and culture; and this creates favorable opportunities for solving ever new and ever more difficult tasks in communist construction. The material-technical base of communism is being created, social relations are being perfected, the material and spiritual level of the life of the people is being raised and socialist democracy is being broadened and deepened.

Today, communists and all Soviet people approach the 26th congress of the Leninist party --the tested vanguard of the Soviet people, the inspirer and organizer of our victories. They prepare to meet the congress of their beloved party with new labor successes. By shock labor, and by the wide scope of socialist competition, the working class, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia express their wholehearted devotion to the cause of communism and their firm and unbreakable unity with the party of Lenin. A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held a few days ago. A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who gave a profound analysis of the present internal and international situation, and indicated the main tasks confronting the party and the country on the eve of the congress.

The plenum decreed that the next--the 26th--CPSU Congress will be convened on 23 February, 1981.

The following agenda of the congress was approved:

1. Report of the CPSU Central Committee and current tasks of the party in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Rapporteur--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.
2. Report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Rapporteur--Comrade G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.
3. Main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85. Rapporteur--Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.
4. Election of central organs of the party.

The plenum fixed the rate of representation for the 26th CPSU Congress as one delegate for every 3,350 party members. This is somewhat more than the rate of representation at the 25th congress, which was one delegate for every 3,000 party members. The reason is that the party has grown numerically: On April this year, it had 17,193,376 members.

In accordance with the CPSU Constitution, delegates to the congress will be elected by secret ballot at oblast, and kray party conferences and at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics. The plenum approved the dates for report presentations and the election campaign proposed by the Politburo. The campaign will begin this September with meetings in the primary party organizations, and end in January and the beginning of February, 1981, with the congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

The pre-congress report presentations and election campaign are a special and highly important stage in the life of the party.

"In past years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the plenum, "we have accumulated valuable experience in communist construction. It is necessary for us to carefully preserve all that is positive in our work, whether in town or country.

"At the same time, it is necessary to look critically at the omissions and shortcomings that unfortunately exist in management practices and also in party work."

The duty of the report presentations and election campaign is to repeatedly and comprehensively analyze the work of the party organizations in carrying out the decision of the 25th party congress, politically, organizationally and ideologically. To prepare that campaign thoroughly and conduct it successfully in all sections of the party is the prime and most important task of the party organizations.

The correctness and effectiveness of the CPSU's course has been confirmed in practice. This course has brought the Soviet Union positive results both in domestic and foreign policy. However, life presents fresh and more complex and large-scale tasks. The forthcoming party congress will determine ways of resolving these tasks.

"Each congress," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum, "has opened up fresh horizons before our party and country. I am convinced that this will also be the case with the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to define the strategy and tactics of struggle at the coming stage of communist construction."

As in the past, at the focus of the party's attention are questions about the economic and social development of Soviet society. The pivot of the economic strategy is a swing by our whole economy in the direction of intensive development, raising efficiency and quality and an emphasis on end results of economic activity. This transition was begun in the 1970s; to continue and complete it is the job for the 1980s.

"We have set ourselves the fundamental task of raising the production efficiency and the quality of work. It should be constantly in our field of vision," noted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "It is necessary to continue to think about how to accelerate scientific-technical progress, how to strengthen labor and state discipline and how to ensure a steady growth of labor productivity."

Considerable work is being done to resolve key economic tasks. However, there is still more to be done. It is necessary to continue persistent work to further develop the fuel and raw materials base, power generation, metallurgy, engineering, chemical and other industries; to make maximum use of reserves and opportunities for improving the work of the railways and other forms of transport; to increase the return on basic production funds; and to make rational and economic use of labor, raw materials, fuel, energy and financial resources.

One of the most important tasks, which the party's course of raising the people's well-being highlights, is production in sufficient quantities of a wide range of high-quality food products and their smooth supply to the working people. Naturally this task cannot be resolved without the development of agriculture. The party will continue to invest considerable resources in agriculture. At the same time it is important to ensure rational use of resources and equipment and to see that the strengthening of the material and technical base in rural areas contributes to improving the country's supply of foodstuffs. For this it is essential, above all, to ensure an increase in the yields and the productivity of livestock farming. It is now important to prepare well for harvest work, to carry it out satisfactorily and to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1980 state plans.

Particular attention should be focused on capital construction. It is necessary to increase the efficiency of capital investments and to reduce the number of new projects being started, to concentrate manpower and resources on projects due for commissioning and also on the reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing enterprises and to improve the quality of construction.

Our opportunities and reserves are great. An invariable condition for their utilization is a raising of the standard of management in the economy. In July last year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted decisions on improving planning and increasing the effect of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work. The restructuring and improvement of this mechanism are a major economic and political task. The fulfillment of the decision should be supervised unrelentingly, particularly since planning authorities and some economic bodies not infrequently display tardiness in the fulfillment of measures outlined by the party and government.

It is also important to continue strengthening the centralized basis of planning and management, not forgetting that our centralism is inseparably linked with democracy which opens up wide vistas for initiative from below. This initiative is a large and irreplaceable reserve in accelerating economic development.

The duty of party, soviet and economic organs and of all those in authority is to improve the style and methods of work on the basis of the party's instructions on principle, to intensify monitoring of the fulfillment of targets and adopted decisions, and to react efficiently and sharply to manifestations of mismanagement and infringements on set plans and norms. It is essential to raise the personal responsibility of each worker, especially the manager, for the job at hand, to pursue a flexible cadre policy, and to show greater boldness in putting forward energetic and creatively-minded people, and those with initiative, and replacing those who do not acquit themselves in their jobs.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that maximum energy must be put into successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, into putting projects at the commissioning stage into service on schedule and into ensuring the stable functioning of the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Socialist competition in honor of the party congress is called upon to play a great part in the resolution of these tasks.

The party's international activity will also be considered during the report presentations and election campaign. The party has spared no effort, and will continue to spare no effort, to safeguard and consolidate peace, to preserve detente, to attain a swing towards disarmament, and to support the right of peoples to free and independent development. "Peace is a thing of permanent value for mankind," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "The banner of peace and cooperation between peoples was raised by V.I. Lenin. To that banner we shall be true."

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee listened to a report by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and adopted a decision on "the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union." The decision gives a profound analysis of the present external-political situation and of the international activity of the party; it contains concrete, constructive measures directed towards maintaining and strengthening peace.

The Central Committee plenum noted that, above all, as a result of the multiple and energetic activity of the Soviet Union and of the socialist comity, based on the growth of the economic and defensive might of the socialist countries, an improvement of the international situation was achieved in the 1970s. Through detente, coexistence between states with different social systems was consolidated and began to acquire concrete economic and political aspects. [paragraph continues]

There was a manifest lessening of the cold war, and more favorable objective prerequisites were created for solving disputes and international conflicts by means of just, peaceful settlements.

Recently, however, the imperialist forces and the leaders of the NATO military bloc--above all, the United States--in their desire to delay the objective process of the renewal of peace, have been pursuing a line of intensifying the arms race, unleashing provocations against socialist and other independent states, militarist activity on the part of NATO and the widening of its functions as a tool of imperialist diktat. A dangerous new phenomenon in world politics is the partnership of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

In this difficult international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are enjoining a truly Leninist restraint, firmness and adherence to principle. They are consistently defending and putting into practice their policy of preserving peace and ensuring the security of the Soviet people, and international security as a whole--not yielding to provocation, and at the same time rebuffing imperialist claims.

The party--the decision notes--will unswervingly continue the course of the 24th and 25th congresses toward doing all in its power to strengthen the fraternal alliance of the socialist states; toward supporting the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence; toward peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race, maintaining and developing international detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

At the same time the plenum noted that the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and all-round strengthening of our state's defense capability in order to frustrate imperialism's plans for the attainment of military superiority and the realization of a world diktat.

The further intensification of cooperation among the socialist countries in the political, economic, defense and other fields and the constructive work of their joint organizations, the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, reliably serve the cause of peace and progress. The declaration and also the statement containing the proposal for the holding of a conference of states at the highest level adopted in May this year by the Warsaw conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states contain a program of measures for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and trends in international development which are dangerous for all peoples.

Among these measures is achieving agreement that not one state and not one group of states in Europe should increase the strength of their armed forces in the area determined by the Helsinki document. This is also the strict observance of all provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference; a good preparation for the Madrid meeting; an acceleration of the preparation for the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and other concrete steps.

The socialist countries are convinced that, given goodwill, given a reasonable approach to business and taking into account present conditions, any global or regional problem can be solved. But they must be solved not through diktat or violence but by political and peaceful means, taking into account the principles of equality and equal security.

The Central Committee plenum fully approved the measures taken to give all-round aid to Afghanistan to help repel armed attacks and outside interference whose aim is to stifle the Afghan revolution and to create a pro-imperialist bridgehead of military aggression on the southern borders of the USSR. The plenum spoke in favor of a political settlement to the situation concerning Afghanistan which is pursuing a policy of nonalignment. This requires, as the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stated, a full cessation of aggression against this country and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad.

The plenum confirmed the immense significance in the present-day conditions of cohesion and of vigorous actions by the international communist movement, and of cooperation between the fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral, regional and worldwide basis in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism and its aggressive antipeople plans.

The Soviet people ardently approve the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party's domestic and foreign policy, the activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and of the Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This approval has been vividly reflected in the reports and speeches and in all work of the 3rd session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in its 10th convocation which took place on 24-25 June.

The session adopted the USSR law on "the basic powers of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies and of the soviets of people's deputies of autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs" which reflects the party's constant concern for the development of socialist people's power. The USSR laws "the protection of atmospheric air" and "the protection of use of the animal world", which testify to the fact that the protection of the natural environment is the subject of constant attention by the party and government, were also adopted.

The wide propaganda of the party's policy and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, and the organization of the masses into fulfilling these decisions is the immediate task of party organizations. The part played in this work by the mass information and propaganda media is great.

They are called upon to reveal vividly and convincingly our successes, the greatness of the people's labor and struggle, actively support and spread advanced experience and pre-congress initiatives, give the green light for proposals and remarks of working people and sharply criticize shortcomings and contribute to their elimination.

There cannot be any doubt that the preparations for the 26th party congress will be a mighty lever and a new inspirational stimulus for a further upsurge in the labor and political activity of the Soviet people, all communists and people without party affiliation for the unfurling of socialist competition to successfully fulfill the tasks in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for a worthy approach to the supreme party forum. Soviet people are full of determination to do all they can to ensure the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our great motherland, so that the Soviet Union proceeds confidently along the path of building communism.

Shishlin Comment

ID272300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The results of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum have aroused wideranging reactions throughout the world. Here is a "Latest News" commentary. Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the party Central Committee plenum has been received throughout the world not just as a reaffirmation of the principled foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It was not just a reaffirmation. It was an expression of the Soviet Union's consistency and firmness in defending the interests of detente and the interests of peace.

When we speak about firmness, this should not be understood to mean toughness. The Soviet Union can indeed defend its vital interests and it can defend the peoples' right to free and independent development, as it has already shown in its foreign policy actions on more than one occasion.

But in using the word firmness, we are stressing the fact that the Soviet Union is working with complete consistency to defend the interests of international security. The basic content of both Comrade Brezhnev's report and the resolution on Comrade Gromyko's report adopted by the Central Committee were directed toward just this.

International public opinion sees in the documents of the Central Committee plenum the determination of the CPSU and the Soviet state to work for the surmounting of the current breakdown in international relations and to smooth out these relations. The methods and the mechanism which could be used to direct world affairs into a calmer and healthier course are also indicated quite distinctly and clearly. These include the continuation of the political dialogue with various contemporary political forces. They include a steadfast and constructive search for ways to eliminate crisis situations like those in the Near East, Southeast Asia and the Middle East [Sredniy Vostok]. Lastly they include the firm determination of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to work for a breakthrough to real disarmament.

The great aims which the Soviet Union sets itself in the international arena, together with the great energy and real might of our state, reinforced by cooperation with the socialist countries, with all contemporary progressive forces and with realistically minded circles in the West, allow us to believe that the good work done in international relations during the seventies will be preserved and augmented.

LEADERS ATTEND 24 JUNE SITTINGS OF SUPREME SOVIET CHAMBERS

LD271537 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 June 1980 carries on pages 1-3, under the headline "Great Strength of People's Power," a TASS report on the 24 June proceedings of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. After reporting the opening joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities attended by the Soviet leaders, PRAVDA gives accounts of the separate sittings of the Supreme Soviet chambers that followed. At the Soviet of Nationalities sitting, the paper notes, "the deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrades A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherev, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov," while at the Soviet of the Union sitting held "in the evening," "the deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh."

PERSONNEL ACTIONS OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORTED

LD010935 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 June 1980 carries on page 3 the texts of USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions signed by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Brezhnev and Secretary Georgadze and dated 25 June detailing personnel actions taken by the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as follows:

Deputies S.N. Imashev, I.P. Kalin and R.M. Musin elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium as deputy chairman, deputy chairman and member respectively; Deputies I. Abdulkarimov and F.A. Tabayev relieved of their duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium respectively; S.V. Bashilov confirmed in his appointment as USSR minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions; Confirmation of the release of V.A. Kirillin from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for science and technology at his own request; Confirmation of the appointment of G.I. Marchuk as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Confirmation of the election of P.M. Talanov and M. Tuleshev as members of the USSR Supreme Court, and of the release from Supreme Court membership and reassignment of G.B. Yelemisov.

LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, REPORTS AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD011317 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 June 1980 carries on pages 1-5 an account of the proceedings of the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Pages 1-3 carry the 9,000-word text of the "USSR Law on the Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and of Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Oblast and Autonomous Okrugs."

Page 3 carries the text of a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Procedure for Enacting" the above law.

Page 3 also carries the texts of the following USSR laws:

"On the Confirmation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Making Amendments and Additions to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Labor, to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Agricultural Legislation and to the Fundamentals of the USSR and Union Republic Water Resources Legislation"; "On the Confirmation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Questions Relating to the Further Improvement of Pension Provision"; "On the Confirmation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On the Confirmation of the Statute on the USSR State Emblem'"; "On the Confirmation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Making Amendments and Additions to a Number of USSR Legislative Acts"; "On Making Amendments and Additions to the Fundamentals of the USSR and Union Republic Legislation on the Judicial System"; "On Making Amendments and Additions to the Statute on Military Tribunals." The laws and the resolutions are signed by Chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium Brezhnev and Secretary of the Presidium Georgadze and are dated 25 June 1980

Page 4 carries the 4,000-word text of a report entitled "On the Drafts of the USSR Law on the Protection of the Atmosphere and of the USSR Law on the Protection and Utilization of the Animal Kingdom" by Deputy M.-S.I. Umakhanov, chairman of the Soviet Commission of the Union's Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources.

Pages 4-5 carry the 2,200-word text of a report entitled "On the Confirmation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees" by M.R. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO OLYMPICS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD011001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev message to workers involved in Olympics preparations: "Congratulations on Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To the workers engineering and technical workers and employees of the construction, installation, start-up and planning organizations, construction materials and construction industry and motor transport enterprises, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all participants in the installation of Olympic facilities in Moscow.

Dear comrades!

I wholeheartedly congratulate you on your remarkable labor victory in completing the construction of all projects necessary for holding the 1980 summer Olympics in Moscow.

In a brief time, without slackening the tempo of housing and municipal and industrial construction, 70 Olympic projects have been constructed and modernized, many of them unique and without parallel in our own or foreign construction practice. They include a very large covered stadium for 45,000 spectators, a covered cycle track in Krylatskoye, a first-class hotel complex in Izmaylovo, a new television and radio complex in Ostankino, the Olympic village and others.

All establishments have been constructed on the basis of Moscow architects' and designers' plans and using construction materials, articles and structures produced by our own industry. They are fitted with modern equipment, complex engineering and technological communications systems, and radio and television. Comfortable conditions have been created in them for residence, training, competition and relaxation by Olympics participants and visitors, and this makes it possible to hold the Olympic games at a high organizational and technical standard.

These successes are the result of selfless, highly productive labor by workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of construction, installation, start-up and planning organizations and of construction materials and construction industry and motor transport enterprises, the result of widespread socialist competition, the creative use of progressive planning solutions and industrial construction methods, and the hard work of the Moscow City Party Organization, Moscow party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives and thousands of construction workers from all the union republics who took part in the installation of the Olympic projects.

By your labor you have convincingly proved once again that the Soviet Union is fulfilling completely the commitments it assumed to prepare the 22d Olympic games, and is doing everything to ensure the noble spirit of the Olympic movement based on good will and friendship among the peoples.

I express the firm conviction that the participants in the construction of the Olympic projects will continue to work honorably for the benefit of our motherland and will devote all their efforts, knowledge and accumulated experience to the successful achievement of the 1980 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan in capital construction.

I wish you, dear comrades, health and new labor successes.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev

BELORUSSIAN, ESTONIAN PARTY AKTIVS HELD

LD012016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Meetings of the party aktivs of the Belorussian Communist Party and of the Estonian Communist Party too, place today. The results of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks for fulfilling the plenum's decisions and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev set out in his report at the plenum, as well as the tasks which will herald in the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, were discussed.

Delivering a report in Minsk was Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Delivering a report in Tallinn was Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The party aktivs outlined specific measures for mobilizing the communists and all working people of Belorussia and Estonia for the successful completion of the 5-year plan and for the creation of a stable foundation for the economy to be able to work steadily in the coming 5-year plan period.

Decisions were also taken at the plenums of the republican Communist Party central committees held today regarding the convening of the 29th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party on 27 January 1981 and of the 18th Congress of the Estonian Communist Party on 28 January 1981.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH CINEMATOGRAPHERS PLENUM--A board plenum of the Kazakh Cinematographers Union was held in Alma-Ata on 12 June to examine organizational issues. In connection with his transfer to creative work, Ashimov was relieved of the duties of board first secretary of the Kazakh Cinematographers Union. The plenum elected Suleymenov as board first secretary of the Kazakh Cinematographers Union. Participating in the plenum proceedings was Isinaliyev, Culture Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 12 Jun 80 AU]

ALL-UNION SEMINAR IN CHERKASSY--The patterns of shaping a scientific world outlook and the problems of educating people in the epoch of the scientific-technical revolution were on the agenda of an all-union theoretical seminar that ended in Cherkassy on 12 June. Participating in it were learned philosophers from many Soviet cities. In light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work, the seminar outlined the ways to further raise the efficiency and importance of scientific research and to insure a comprehensive attitude to the education of the working people. Participating in the seminar proceedings was Lutak, Cherkasskiy Obkom first secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Jun 80 AU]

COMMUNIST EDUCATION INSTRUMENT--A republic-level scientific-practical conference, "socialist competition as an important instrument in the communist education of the working people," was held recently in Kustanay, attended by responsible workers of obkoms, oblast trade unions committees, oblast branch trade unions committees, the Komsomol, party organization secretaries, chairmen of basic local and plant committees, and others. Ashimbayev, Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman, delivered a report. More than 5 million working people in the republic are participating in socialist competitions for prefulfilling the 5-year plan, and almost 1.5 million of them bear the titles of communist shock workers. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Jun 80 AU]

USSURIYSKIY RAYKOM CHANGES--A plenum of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom was held today to discuss organizational matters. Zoin, first secretary of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom and member of the raykom Bureau, was released from his present positions in connection with his confirmation as chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Primorskiy Kraykom. Lesnoy, former chairman of the Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom, was elected as first secretary of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom and member of the raykom Bureau. Kraykom secretary Strokanev participated in the work of the plenum. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 80 SK]

PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM--The seventh plenum of the Primorskiy Kraykom was held this week to discuss the work of the kray party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on improving communist training of youths and on strengthening party supervision over the Komsomol. Kraykom First Secretary Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin delivered a report at the plenum in which he noted that more than one half of all people in the kray are youths below 30 years of age, including more than 400,000 of Komsomol member age. Lomakin also said that there are still many unsolved questions concerning work among youths, especially in training work. The plenum adopted an expanded resolution on the matter discussed, which outlines some measures aimed at further improving training work among youths. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 20 Jun 80 SK]

5-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT CONCEALS ENERGY SECTOR SHORTFALLS

LD011523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Economic review by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Successfully Completing the 6 Months"]

[Text] Industry has completed the January-May program. The plan for the overall volume of output sales has been fulfilled 101 percent. Output worth over R3 billion was sold above the plan. The plan targets for this indicator were fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry. The overall volume of industrial production increased 4.6 percent compared with January-May last year, and labor productivity in industry rose 3.6 percent over the same period. Some 80 percent of the total increase in industrial production was obtained by this means.

In the fuel and energy sectors rapid production and labor productivity growth rates were ensured in the gas industry. The total volume of production in the sector increased 6.8 percent and labor productivity rose 4.6 percent. Gas worth R3.3 billion was extracted above the plan. Its extraction rose 7 percent. In the coal and petroleum industries, while the plan for coal and oil extraction was fulfilled, the additional targets set for this period were underfulfilled. The Kuzbass and Ekibastuz coal miners and the Komineft, Tomskneft and Mangyshlakneft associations lagged behind. Here the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry failed to ensure fulfillment of the 5-month plan for labor productivity growth.

In connection with the delay in the delivery of oil to refineries of a number of regions of the country, the level of primary petroleum refining and the production of some petroleum products was lower than planned in January through May. At the same time the targets for the production of automobile gasoline and diesel fuel are being overfulfilled. The overall volume of production in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry increased 5.1 percent in January-May while labor productivity rose 4.4 percent.

In ferrous metallurgy the plan for the production of metal output was underfulfilled by the Karaganda and Nizhni Tagil metallurgical combines and the West Siberian, Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo, Zhdanov Ilich and Dneprovsk Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combines.

The country's chemical industry workers reached the planned level of production for the output of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, chemical fibers and yarns, synthetic rubber and automobile tires. At the same time they failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for production of sulfuric acid, certain types of synthetic resins and plastics, caustic soda and soda ash.

The collectives of the Machine Building Ministries overfulfilled the targets for the overall production column and for labor productivity growth. Some R120 millions' worth of instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware and R18 millions' worth of chemical and polymer equipment and petroleum apparatus, R8 millions' worth of manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry, 3,600 trucks and passenger vehicles, 1,500 tractors, R25 millions' worth of agricultural machinery and machinery for stockraising and fodder production, and R121 millions' worth of cultural and consumer and household goods were produced above the plan. Rapid production growth rates have been ensured in chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building, radio electronics, the automotive industry, and machine building for stockraising and feed production. [paragraph continues]

However, power machine building collectives are lagging behind in the production of turbines, car builders are lagging in the production of freight and passenger cars and machine-tool builders in the production of forge and pressing machinery. These sectors' enterprises have been responsible for a shortfall of R137 million in terms of contracts and orders issued.

In the timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industries, a considerable lag was allowed in production of commercial timber, roundwood and pulp and cardboard. While the plan for newsprint was fulfilled, the sector's arrears in the production of typographical, writing and exercise book paper rose to 47,000 tons.

Nor was the planned level ensured in the production of a number of construction materials--cement, precast ferroconcrete, and construction bricks.

In the light, food and gustatory and fish sectors, output worth R1.2 billion was produced over and above the plan, including 3.8 million meters of silk textiles, knitted articles and leather footwear worth R34 million, and a considerable quantity of foodstuffs. The production of synthetic detergents increased 15 percent and that of mixed feed 10 percent. At the same time production of cotton and wolen textiles, nonwoven materials, some articles in mass demand, and a range of children's items is still short. The quantity of faulty textiles, knitted and sewn articles increased at a number of light industry enterprises. In connection with violations of the requirements of manufacturing standard documents, certain types of articles produced by the Leningrad "Bolshevichka" association, the Khabarovsk leather goods factory and the Rybnitsa knitted underwear factory have been stripped of the state seal of quality.

The lag in the production of a number of the most important types of output in the leading industries is connected with delay by construction ministries' and departments enterprises and organizations in commissioning new production capacities and modernizing existing ones. This picture has taken shape in electrical engineering, ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and a number of other sectors. The construction workers of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction are regularly failing to fulfill the plan for contract work at production projects nearing completion. The situation at many projects nearing completion in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics and a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR requires resolute intervention on the part of the Construction and Industrial ministries and local party, Soviet and trade union organs.

Faster assimilation of commissioned capacities is an important reserve for increasing the tempo of industrial production and building up the production of the most important types of output. The workers of the Mozyr oil refinery, the Yuzhnyy mining and enrichment combine in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, and the Voskresensk Minudobreniye association are successfully assimilating new capacities.

However, at a number of establishments the situation with respect to the assimilation of the planned level of production leaves much to be desired. Because of uncompleted construction work the assimilation of capacities is being delayed at the Samarkand super-phosphate plant, as is the assimilation of capacities for the production of precast ferroconcrete at the Novgorod house construction combine and a number of other enterprises and projects.

The recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Control and Verification of Execution in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry" notes that the potential for further increasing production in the sector and improving production efficiency and work quality are being used far from fully because of grave omissions in managerial activity and poor organizational work and verification of execution. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that ministry and department leaders investigate the state of control and verification of execution in ministries, departments and institutions and ensure the elaboration in ministries, departments and institutions and the elaboration and implementation of measures to strengthen executive discipline and improve the state apparatus' activity in fulfilling party and government directives. It is particularly important to carry out such measures in lagging sectors in order to ensure the unswerving fulfillment of the state plan and to resolve the tasks of the economy's balanced and dynamic development and the rational utilization of material resources, manpower and financial resources.

PRESIDIUM HONORS WORK OF ECONOMICS INSTITUTE

LD011515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Order for Institute"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Economics the Order of the Labor Red Banner for achievements in developing economic science and for training scientific cadres.

BRIEFS

WIND POWER STATION DEVELOPMENT--Moscow, June 29, TASS--A project of a wind power station to generate up to 40,000 kilowatts of electricity an hour has been drawn up by specialists of the Soviet Tsiklon research center. This is equal to the generating capacity of a modern thermal power plant. The design of the giant wind mill will enable it to function at any thrust of the wind. While previously the whole force of wind attacked one rotor, in the new machine the whole of this load is evenly distributed among eight rotors. While in the conventional plants rotating together with the rotor are also cables, generator drive gear and other parts. In the new design all of these parts are immobile, which enables them to function with any force of wind. The new wind power complex is to be installed on the most windy place in the USSR--Markhotsky Pass (over Novorossiysk Bay on the Black Sea), through which the swift north-easterly wind breaks from Salsk Steppe, its velocity reaching 60 metres per second. Eight rotor generators are to be installed on two 200 meter high metal piers. After the commissioning of this wind-power complex, whose equipment is already batch produced in the USSR, this country will receive a new cheap source of electricity. The construction of the power station will last nearly a year and a half. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 29 Jun 80 LD]

LENINGRAD ATOMIC STATION--Leningrad, June 29, TASS--The third unit of the Leningrad AES with a capacity of 1 million kw reached rated capacity today, making the station the largest in Europe. By the end of the 5-year plan period the yearly output of the station will be 18 billion kw per hour, which will go to Leningrad, industrial towns of the Baltic republics and the central part of the RSFSR and to Finland. Anatoliy Yeperin, chief engineer of the Leningrad AES, said the station was the first large Soviet one to have hole-type [kanelnogo tira] reactors. The first set with a unit capacity of 1 million kw began operating here in 1973. On the basis of its operations, construction has begun in the USSR on a series of similar stations with a planned overall capacity of 4-6 million kw. Atomic energy is to be developed at an accelerated rate in the European part of the country. Thereactors of new stations will be even larger. The sets which are to be installed at the Ignalinskaya AES in Lithuania will have a unit capacity of 1.5 million kw, for example. Yeperin stated that maximum safety measures are being taken in the design and use of Soviet AES. Automatic control systems would instantaneously block any sources of radiation in the event of an accident. The fourth set of the Leningrad AES is now being assembled. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 29 Jun 80 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE ON LIVESTOCK RAISING PROBLEMS IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 80 pp 1-4

[Speech by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party at the 20th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on 16 May 1980: "Georgia Without Fail Must Become a Republic of Highly Developed Livestock Raising!"]

[Text] Comrades! Today our 20th Plenum is discussing the question of the course of carrying out the decisions of the 18th (1975) Plenum of the GCP [Georgian Communist Party] Central Committee and the tasks of the republic party organization in the area of further raising animal husbandry, and improving its feed supply in 1980 and the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Here I would like to focus upon two aspects of this question.

In the first place, our plenum is reexamining the problems of agriculture, and this again shows what great significance the republic party organization is paying to the tasks of a further all-round rise in this vitally important sector. The most urgent, the most timely tasks of a further rise in agricultural production in the republic, aside from examining them at special plenums, as was pointed out by the Central Committee Secretary, Comrade D. I. Patiashvili, in his report, have been posed by us at each Central Committee plenum, and at each meeting of the party and economic activists, no matter what questions or what problems they were to discuss.

And all of this reaffirms that the further development of agriculture is, as the party and CPSU Central Committee teaches us, a problem of the entire state and all the people, and all the economic sectors and our national economy should make a worthy contribution to solving it.

We are learning such an approach to the party's agrarian policy and to its constant realization from the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev who has said that present-day agrarian policy is a Leninist strategy and tactics for the party in the area of agriculture under the conditions of developed socialism, in scientifically reflecting the new conditions and needs of a socialist society.

This is one aspect of the question.

The second aspect of the question consists in the fact that at our plenum we are reviewing the course of carrying out a previously approved decision on the questions of developing livestock raising, and this, in turn, also shows that the Georgian communists are solving important national economic problems by their own party methods, in continuously improving the style of activities of the party organizations, in strengthening control and checks on the execution of the decisions taken, and in viewing this as a most important part in all organizational and political work.

Thus, when the Central Committee Bureau approved a decision to discuss at the plenum of the GCP Central Committee the question of carrying out the

decisions of the 18th (1975) Plenum which outlined the tasks of the republic party organization in further developing socialized livestock raising in light of the decisions of the 24th Party Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, in this manner a biune task was carried out.

We feel that the work of our plenum affirms that we have basically met the posed task.

As for the problem of control and the check on execution which, it can be said, has not been taken off our agenda, at present we are again convinced of how important it is to constantly control the fulfillment of the decisions taken, in seeing to it that this becomes a question for each party, soviet and economic leader, each party body and each primary party organization.

In preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress, we intend in the future to raise the efficiency level in every possible way, to strengthen executive discipline, and to firmly introduce control over execution into the daily practices of the republic party organization, as one of the most important traits of the Leninist style of work.

Even now for us the main thing is that we are checking on the fulfillment of the decisions of that plenum of the GCP Central Committee which outlined the tasks of further developing livestock raising and which at present are of exceptionally important significance since, as L. I. Brezhnev said, the entire course of national economic development and the constant rise in the material standard of living of the people at present bring the task of a more rapid rise in livestock raising to the forefront.

Precisely this determines the significance and timeliness of the present plenum which must analyze all the work carried out by the republic party organization since the 18th plenum, properly assessing all that has been achieved, disclosing the positive trends, bringing out the still existing shortcomings, and most importantly, determining our next tasks, and working out a precise program for the development of livestock raising over the foreseeable future.

In summing up the results of the work of the 20th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee, I would like to emphasize that these demands are completely met both by the analytical and rather self-critical report of Comrade D. I. Patiashvili as well as the debates on the report the participants in which showed good knowledge of the question and definite competence in many aspects of the discussed problem. What was particularly striking here was the great concern and feeling of personal involvement and responsibility for the state of livestock raising, as the development level of this sector largely determines the practical implementation of our party's general line of significantly raising the prosperity of the Soviet people.

There is reason to express confidence that the realization of the tasks confronting us will be largely aided by the practical measures elaborated for the plenum by the Central Committee department.

In this regard, it is necessary to take up only certain basic questions of decisive significance for the development and further rise in livestock raising in our republic.

The first thing that must be said again is what is the significance of the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee and what it has actually given us.

The reply to this question is contained both in the report and in the speeches by the participants of the debates. But still it is essential to reemphasize that the significance of the 18th plenum consists primarily in the fact that it fully outlined our attitude toward the problems of further raising livestock raising, as one of the basic conditions for improving the well-being of the workers, and it showed the understanding by us of all the importance and complexity of these tasks.

The significance of this plenum also consists in the fact that from true party positions, it has profoundly and thoroughly analyzed all the trends which over many years have developed in the area of livestock raising, considering the already acquired and at times bitter experience and those major errors which were made in the past.

What were these errors?

They were primarily in the one-sided development of republic agriculture and in the outright ignoring of the questions of livestock raising, and this led to a decline in the number of head, particularly among the rural population. These errors consisted furthermore in incompetence in directing the given sector of the national economy, an underestimation of all the importance of a decisive struggle to raise the productiveness of livestock raising. They, these mistakes, were felt, finally, in the incorrect attitude toward the problems of private farm livestock raising, and this led to a sharp decline.

We feel that we must show what each of these factors entailed.

When we speak of the lopsided development of agriculture, we have in mind the fact that many leading workers as well as certain scientists and specialists, in considering the specific natural and climatic conditions of Georgia, felt that we should basically develop tea raising, viticulture, fruit and citrus growing, and that other subtropical and industrial crops must be raised. As for livestock raising, it supposedly had no prospects in our republic, and livestock products could be shipped in from other republics. And this was nothing less than the outright ignoring of the sector.

Now every sensible person clearly understands the fallaciousness of this position, but at that time it even had its own "theoreticians" who endeavored to prove the validity of this position by such "arguments" as the small amount of land in the republic, the small size of the plots, the mountain topography, and so forth. In truth, these factors do exist and undoubtedly are felt, but to raise them as arguments against the further development of livestock raising in the republic is wrong.

What such a policy and incompetence led to can be seen from the fact that from 1960 through 1972, gross agricultural product in the republic rose by 41 percent, including by 55 percent for crop raising, while livestock product rose by only 23 percent.

When we speak of the underestimation of all the importance of the struggle to raise the productiveness of livestock raising, we proceed from the fact that in 1972, the average milk yield on the nationalized farms of the republics was just 1,276 kg, and that one-half of the kolkhozes milked less than 1 ton of milk per cow. The average number of eggs laid did not exceed 132, and the average delivery weight of the cattle scarcely reached 220 kg, and almost a third of all the livestock was delivered below average condition. For all these indicators, our republic was in the last or next to last place in the nation.

When we say that in the republic for an extended time private livestock raising was underestimated, we are referring to the fact that previously the kolkhozes and sovkhoses were not responsible for fulfilling the procurement plans among the populace, and thus, were not interested in increasing the production of livestock products on the private plots, they did not help the population in acquiring livestock, and did not provide pastures and coarse feed. This led to a situation where in the families of the rural inhabitants, the number of head began to decline, and by 1972, 27 percent of them, that is over 142,000 families, did not have a single type of livestock, while more than 230,000 families did not have cows, or some 44 percent. Thus gradually the producers were turned into consumers, and this could not help but tell on the supply of livestock products for the urban population.

Here we would also like to mention that in the republic "fashionable" slogans still hold sway over some. You will recall how at one time, when it was in fashion, we conducted a decisive struggle against the travopol'ye [grass-arable] system and abandoned the growing of perennial grasses. This led not only to a decline in the plantings of these valuable crops, but also introduced confusion in the existing seed-raising system, it lowered the feed balance, it undermined the feed supply, and it required more than a year to restore this tested seed-raising system, and even now is still felt.

Or another example. In the 1960's, the nation commenced on the process of specializing and concentrating agricultural production, a very progressive process. But, as with any new undertaking, production specialization and concentration require a creative approach, with a knowledge of the question, completely prepared, and considering the local conditions. But a mechanical approach cannot produce anything good. However, in desiring to be fashionable no matter what the cost, some, under the appearance of specialization, began to abolish the small farms in the republic, without having made certain first that the appropriate capacity which still had to be developed was ready for the specialized farms. What happened? Well, in 1972, kolkhozes and sovkhoses had already appeared which did not even have cattle farms and there were around 500 farms which did not have pig farms.

Such incompetence in the problems of livestock raising and the blind following of mere fashion led to the most undesirable consequences. The farms engaged in producing livestock products, having turned over their functions to the specialized interfarm complexes, were forced to the sidelines, while the interfarm enterprises were in a very difficult financial situation. Everywhere the sector began operating at a loss. Moreover, being unable to increase the production of livestock products at the interfarm enterprises, the rayons began fulfilling the meat procurement plans by slaughtering the livestock.

The question arises: Why at present must we mention all of this, if much was already described at the 18th Central Committee Plenum? Why bring up the past?

We are doing this, comrades, not only for the sake of recalling the problems of 5 years ago, but because even now some are not rid of these shortcomings, because they even now are felt, and there are leaders of individual farms and even entire rayons who are still making such mistakes, as we will take up a little later.

Of course, there is no denying that the specialization and concentration of agricultural production are a very good, a very necessary, progressive and promising thing, and the GCP Central Committee voiced its attitude toward this at our Ninth Plenum in 1978.

However, at present we must say that we support only that specialization and concentration, like any other beneficial measure, which make it possible to fully utilize the existing reserves and existing opportunities to obtain the highest productiveness of the livestock, and the greatest possible increase in the production of livestock products with the least labor and material expenditures.

We are in favor of specialization and concentration which provide an opportunity for a comprehensive and simultaneous solution to all questions related to the creation and development of production capacity, to supplying the enterprises with labor and material resources, and creating a firm and balanced feed supply.

To put it briefly, we are in favor of how these important measures have been carried out over the last 2 years at the Dzhandarskiy Fattening Sovkhoz in Gardabanskiy Rayon, where over a brief period of time the production capacity is nearly in full operation, the average daily weight increases have reached 600 grams, and the average delivery weight 350 kg, as a result of which the farm has become profitable.

But specialization which does not lead to an increase in livestock products is specialization that is poor, unsuitable and unacceptable for us.

Here we must say that it is wrong to see everything in the past in negative tones or in a bad light. Previously there were positive trends in the development of the individual agricultural sectors, and in particular, the conversion of poultry production from the second half of the 1960's to a commercial basis, and this made it possible to significantly improve the supply of poultry meat and eggs for the population of the cities and industrial centers.

Thus, the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee, having thoroughly analyzed the positive trends, brought out the major mistakes and oversights which had been much more, it established the serious lag which had developed in livestock raising, it outlined the ways and means for overcoming this lag, and set down a concrete, scientifically sound program for a further sharp rise in this vitally important sector of our multisector agriculture.

This conclusion which was reached by the 18th Plenum and which became a militant program of actions for the entire party organization, this conclusion did not arise all at once. We reached it as a result of long reflection, a thorough discussion of the existing opportunities, the actually existing state of affairs, and after a careful forecasting of the development prospects in the sector. It can be said that it was hammered out by us in the struggle for a decisive rise in the republic economy after the approval of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

Beginning precisely from this time, the republic party central committee and government have consistently carried out a line of the greatest possible rise in livestock raising and its intensive development, in implementing organizational, political and economic measures and in utilizing the positive experience and gaining further knowledge.

Precisely in this period, in November 1972, at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv we openly and directly said that our inertia over a number of years had led to a situation where even after the severe criticism at the July (1970) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the 24th CPSU Congress, where the serious lag of this sector was pointed out, in Georgia almost nothing was done to rectify the situation.

Facts and life itself showed that the party and economic bodies had not drawn the necessary conclusions from this criticism, and certain leaders grew accustomed to it, they adapted to the criticism, as they say, they accepted it in words, but in deed did nothing to bring about an improvement in livestock raising.

This was a period of gaining strength and preparing for a global discussion of the most vital problems in the development of the sector, and for a vast discussion of this question.

Such a discussion, as was already said, was held in September 1975 at the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee. We give particular importance to this plenum and it holds a special place in all our work carried out over recent years. We have spoken repeatedly of this at our plenums and meetings of the party aktiv.

The conclusion that Georgia can, should and undoubtedly will become a republic with highly developed livestock raising, in expressing our line which runs as a constant theme through all the work of the current plenum, was not an empty phrase, but rather a scientifically sound conclusion and a result of a profound and thorough analysis of the state of affairs.

At that time, at the 18th Plenum, for the first time we raised the question of physiological standards and the actual need in the republic for livestock

products, and the balance of demand and market supply for them. Here we had to proceed from the restricted subsidy possibilities of our nation to provide the republic with livestock products.

And at present we cannot help but consider that while in the Ninth Five-Year Plan the average annual procurement of meat rose by 32 percent in the nation in comparison with the Eighth Five-Year Plan, over the 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan this growth has been just 6 percent, and meat production in comparison with 1975 has virtually not increased. In such a situation, to speak about an increase in the meat subsidies at that time, as well as now, would mean to show a miscomprehension of the existing situation and political shortsightedness.

We were aware of this previously and fully realize at present that it is not an easy matter to attain the planned program. But there was and is no other way, and we are firmly and steadfastly following the planned course, remembering that the 18th Plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev that we, the Georgian communists, would honorably carry out the tasks confronting us, and would turn our republic not only into a republic of tea growing, citrus, grape and fruit raising, but also into a republic of advanced and most modern livestock raising.

It is not so easy to defend such a position firmly because there were and at present are, it must be said frankly, unconvinced skeptics and disbelievers and even strong opponents of the line outlined by us. The comrades are well aware of this. But we have been and are patient with individual philistines, because although we have not reached all the targets outlined by us, we are well aware what would happen if there was no course outlined by the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee.

At present there is no one, or in any event there should be no one, who would doubt, and this is affirmed by the entire subsequent period, that the 18th plenum provided a major change and positive shifts in the development of republic livestock raising.

First of all there was a change in the very attitude toward this agricultural sector and to the problems of livestock raising on behalf of the broad masses of workers, and primarily the agricultural workers.

Secondly, there was a fundamental change in the psychology of our leading cadres--party, soviet, and economic workers--as well as our scientists and specialists.

At present, one would scarcely find a person who would openly, I stress openly, be against the development of livestock raising in Georgia, in referring to the notorious specificity of our agriculture which supposedly excludes large-scale meat and milk production.

Such a decisive about-face to the problems of livestock raising has largely brought about an acceleration in the production and procurement rates of livestock products, a rise in livestock productiveness, and an improvement in the quality of the produced products.

However, if one considers that the struggle to overcome the lag in livestock raising and its decisive upsurge started in the republic, as was already pointed out, not from the 18th Plenum but long before, then it can be said that this plenum was a springboard, in truth, an important one, but still only a springboard on this path, and we consider the starting point to be the year 1972 in which the decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom was passed. From this viewpoint, what has been achieved over the last 8 years seems even weightier and even more significant.

Let us compare 1972 with 1965. From this comparison it can be seen that over this period, meat production in the nation rose by 137 percent, and in Georgia by 126 percent; milk production for the nation rose by 115 percent and for us by 103 percent; eggs, respectively, by 165 and 141 percent.

In 1979, in comparison with 1972, meat production for the nation rose by 114 percent, and in Georgia by 118 percent; milk, respectively, by 112 and 132 percent; eggs by 137 and 149 percent.

As for procurement, in 1972, in comparison with 1965, meat procurements rose by 162 percent in the nation, and in Georgia by 179 percent. Such high procurement rates were to a significant degree caused by a reduction in the number of head basically among the rural population. Furthermore, 125 percent more milk was purchased in the nation in 1972 than in 1965, and in the republic it was 127 percent more; eggs, respectively, by 232 and 197 percent more.

In 1979, in comparison with 1972, meat procurements increased by 111 percent for the nation, and by 152 percent for our republic; milk by 122 and 149 percent; eggs by 169 and 236 percent.

The given data show that while in the period from 1965 through 1972 the growth rates for the production of all livestock products in the USSR outstrip the growth rates for Georgia, over the last 7 years the ratio has changed and the republic rate for meat outstripped the national by 4 percent, by 20 percent for milk and by 12 percent for eggs.

There is an analogous picture for the procurement of these livestock products: In 1973-1979, we surpassed the national indicators for the procurement growth rates for all three types of products: by 40 percent for meat, by 27 percent for milk, and by 67 percent for eggs.

You all know what severe weather conditions for agriculture developed almost everywhere in the nation over the last years. In precisely these years there has been a low level for the increase in the production of livestock products for the nation. This was the case in 1979, where precisely because of these circumstances in many oblasts and krays very low grain crops were obtained, and there was a shortfall of livestock feed. The party and the government have done everything so that the developing situation would not have a substantial impact on the supply of foodstuffs for the population. However, the bad weather could not help but be reflected in the state of livestock raising. As a whole for the nation the number of livestock head has been maintained, but the productiveness of the cows and milk production have markedly declined.

An analysis of the above-given data for the republic lead one to conclude that if the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee had not taken constructive measures aimed at the accelerated development of livestock raising, and if the growth of the procurement volume of livestock products had been even on the national level, the republic's population during the current five-year plan, as a minimum, would not have received 120,000 tons of meat. This is almost the annual consumption standard for the republic. A similar quantity of milk and 224 million eggs would not have been received as well. Here is what we have actually gained by carrying out the decisions of the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee.

Marked changes, in comparison with 1972, also occurred in the growth of the number of head on all categories of farms. This is a very important trend.

From all the given data, we can see how much was provided by the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee both in political, social and economic terms.

However, we cannot help but say that we are still far from solving all the problems, particularly from the viewpoint of the consumer. Interruptions in meat supplies have still not been eliminated, milk and dairy products cannot be purchased in all stores at any time of the day, and there are definite difficulties with the sales of cheese and butter.

How are these difficulties reconciled with the constantly growing production and procurement volumes of livestock products, about which so much has been said above? This seeming contradiction is explained primarily by the fact that over the last 8 years, consumption of livestock products has risen in the following amounts: by one-third for meat, reaching 41 kg as an average per person; consumption of milk and dairy products has risen by 31 percent and reached 309 kg; egg consumption has gone up by 48 percent and reached 126 eggs per capita. And this is also an indicator for the growth of the purchasing power of the population which rises along with the greater prosperity of the people. However here we must point out that while actual consumption of these products is constantly increasing, it still lags behind the physiological standards.

There is also another important factor which causes definite difficulties in the uninterrupted supply of meat and milk. This is the growth of the republic's population. Over the last decade it has increased by almost a half million persons. This involves the increasing influx of vacationers such as resort visitors and tourists, not mentioning those who arrive individually and naturally are not precisely counted. Estimates show that over the last 4 years alone, the number of vacationers in our resorts has increased by 30 percent. Moreover, it is essential to consider that both the consumption standards and the actual consumption of meat for persons resting in sanatoriums, boarding houses and vacation homes are double the ordinary standards, and for milk and dairy products 4-fold more.

According to forecasts, the republic's population will increase by 470,000 persons in the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the influx of just the organized vacationers by approximately 1.5-fold. Here it must be considered that the meat and milk subsidies from the national supplies, in comprising in recent years, respectively, 30 and 60 percent of the total consumption of

these products in the republic, will remain virtually unchanged.

Above we compared the growth of production and procurement for livestock products for the nation and in the republic. This comparison shows that our trend is good and healthy, and we are developing at a more rapid pace. But this is still not everything. The main thing is what is the per capita production of livestock products.

A comparison of the national indicators with the republic ones shows that in 1975, for the nation, per capita production of meat was 59 kg, and in Georgia, 26.8; in 1978, the figure was 59 for the nation, and 28.3 kg for Georgia. In 1975, milk production was, respectively, 357 and 116 kg; in 1978, 362 and 126 kg; for eggs, in 1975, 226 and 109; in 1978, 247 and 126.

These figures are quite alarming, and they show that in the per capita production of livestock products we still have many unsolved problems.

This confronts us with the exceptionally responsible and exceptionally difficult task of bringing about a further continuous rise in the production of valuable food products, and the necessity of this has been described with sufficient persuasion at present in the report and the speeches.

And the general conclusion from all that has been said should be: The vitally important task of supplying the population with meat, milk and eggs could be solved more successfully, if our livestock raising had reached those targets which were outlined by the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee.

Unfortunately, at present it must be said that the quotas have remained unfulfilled for many indicators outlined at that time for raising the productivity of the livestock and poultry, as well as for the quality of the produced product.

This is why the Bureau of the Central Committee in soberly and realistically assessing the situation which has developed in the production of livestock products, has given a critical emphasis to the work of the present plenum.

Both in the report and in the speeches serious shortcomings, oversights and mistakes were disclosed in the development of the sector, and those significant reserves were shown for increasing the production volumes of livestock products and which exist both in the nationalized and private subsidiary farms of the population. And this again affirms the validity of the criticism directed to our republic, among the other republics of Transcaucasia, in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the June (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, for the fact that we are still slowly solving the questions of increasing the output of livestock products.

Many reasons were given for the insufficiently high development rates for the sector at present. And all of them ultimately come down to those basic problems which were clearly brought out by the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee.

The most important, one might say the universal, reason for the shortcomings and which, in turn, gave rise to a chain of other errors and oversights, is, in our view, the insufficient competence, let us be frank, of a predominant majority of our cadres involved in the questions of livestock raising, beginning from the workers of the livestock and poultry farms and ending with the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture, and, if you wish, the departments of the republic Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee.

Above we mentioned the previous infatuation with "fashionable" slogans and the lamentable consequences of such fascination for the development of livestock raising.

Unfortunately, in the period closer to us, and even now, one at times encounters the consequences of hurried, not fully thought out decisions which are taken by persons who do not possess sufficient training and skills. For this reason these decisions turn out to be incompetent. Such workers, in desiring to show that they are in step with the times, take on a job which is clearly beyond them, solely on the basis of someone at some place has built something, has unified something or formed a co-operative of something, but clearly they themselves do not know who, where or what, and most importantly, how something was built.

This was approximately the case with the decision to build a complex for raising 10,000 calves in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon following the Voronovo complex in the Moscow area. And this was not a mistake of the past, but rather yesterday. Even now, as Zh. A. Karaulashvili said today, when this enterprise which, if I am not in error, cost 5 million rubles, is already in operation they still have not settled such major questions as the sources for providing it with calves for fattening, the creation of a dependable feed supply, the training of operating personnel, the providing of a dependable water supply, that is, the most crucial questions have not been settled.

Moreover, no one knows what to do with the 6-month-old calves after the raising cycle has been completed, because the feed lot which exists nearby takes only year-old steers. In other words, they have not solved the most important production problem, and all these questions, as is said, hang suspended in the air. As a result for 6 months now, the buildings stand empty and there is not a single calf in them.

This is simply stupid blundering. Someone should answer for this! At present it would be hard to name a specific guilty person, but clearly the raykom, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the corresponding workers of the Council of Ministers and Central Committee at one time were not sufficiently competent, and did not show sufficient skills in order thoughtfully and not so hurriedly to solve the questions related to the building of a project of the Voronovo type.

Another example relating to the initial period of carrying out interfarm cooperation in livestock raising.

While in a majority of rayons, the concentration of the livestock has been carried out more or less correctly, in putting the nonproductive portion of

the herd (steers for fattening and calves for raising) into cooperative farms, in the zone of the town of Tkibuli they proceeded in the reverse manner. Here they drove to one place more than a thousand cows and young animals from all the 15 kolkhozes, without being able to supply the pooled animals with their own feed, and having spent enormous amounts on purchasing and delivering them from outside. What has been the result of all this? The result has been a loss of 1.5 million rubles, as well as a significant decline in the productiveness of the animals and a drop in product output. As a result, last year, the livestock had to be turned back to the kolkhozes with debts, and the association was broken up.

Such excessively rapid and useless activity by such supposed managers not only causes material harm, but also undermines the very idea of production specialization and concentration on a basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, this major path for the development of our agriculture.

At times one encounters an completely unforgivable absence of the most elementary knowledge among certain farm workers, and not only farm workers, but even leaders. Recently the Central Committee Bureau reviewed the question of the condition of veterinary services in Signakhskiy and Bogdanovskiy rayons. The following fact came to light. The chairman of the kolkhoz in the village of Novyy Khul'gumo in Bogdanovskiy Rayon, having flagrantly violated the veterinary legislation, in November of last year purchased 253 head of uninspected livestock from the population without a certificate from the veterinary service, and housed these animals along with cows sick with tuberculosis. As a result of these, I would say, criminal actions, 274 animals fell ill, and these had to be slaughtered, and the one-time not bad livestock farm virtually ceased to exist. After the ruling of the Central Committee Bureau, the raykom properly judged the actions of the chairman, and recommended to the general meeting of kolkhoz members that he be released from the position held.

Unfortunately, such facts are not isolated. The one which we have given is just the most recent.

The low level of knowledge by certain leaders, a lack of information on even the simplest questions, dilettantism bordering at times on ignorance, cause our very serious concern.

At present, when livestock raising is reaching new, previously unforeseen limits, we cannot speak seriously of a sharp rise in this most important sector of agriculture or of a significant increase in the production of feed and an improvement in its quality, if we have not perfected the very technology of working the soil, raising the feed crops, their harvesting, procurement, storage, processing and feeding to the animals, and if we do not fully master the techniques for milking, fattening the livestock, raising the young and other processes in livestock raising which is run on an industrial basis.

These methods for producing livestock products must be learned, they must be patiently and constantly studied, and science must be used fully. To instill in the cadres a knowledge of technological processes is the most important economic-policy task confronting everyone, from the farm

specialists and the workers in the mass professions, the kolkhoz members, right up to the employees of the Council of Ministers and the party Central Committee.

At present it must regrettably be said that after the 17th plenum, the Ministry of Agriculture [Minsel'khoz] did little in this area, as was the case, incidentally, with our raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms.

A good knowledge of the production processes in livestock raising is the guarantee for its sharp upswing. Proceeding from this, we consider it necessary to set up a clear system for testing the knowledge not only of specialists and workers in livestock raising, but also among the first secretaries of the party raykoms, the chairmen of executive committees, the chiefs of the agricultural administrations and associations, and other leaders.

When we speak of the need to constantly master technological knowledge, we have in mind not only the agricultural area. This task, this problem must be understood more widely. It is a question not only of the production methods in livestock raising and not only the crop raising methods, but also a sound knowledge of the methods involved in the processing industry, and all industry as a whole, the production methods in construction, transportation, and all the other national economic sectors and our economy. On this question let us follow the advice of V. I. Lenin who urged us "not to be satisfied with the ability which our previous experience developed in us, but rather to go constantly forward, to achieve more continuously, and to move continuously from the easier problems to the more difficult ones."

Here it must be said that a knowledge of production methods is needed not for itself, and this knowledge is needed not for the sake of knowledge. The task is, on the basis of a profound mastery of production methods, to bring about the extensive introduction of intensive factors and the intensification of all social production. But when it is a question of livestock raising, a knowledge of the production methods in this sector should ensure intensive production of livestock products and a rise in their quality, as has been very correctly stated today by Comrade G. D. Mgeladze.

It is time to put an end to the completely unjustified liberalism showed to leaders of different ranks who out of ignorance, dilettantism and incompetence ruin a job.

For some reason it is felt that dilettantism or incompetence on economic questions or in production methods are tolerable in party, soviet, or at times even in economic work, and this is in the order of things. This, if you wish, is a harmful theory, and we should show its obvious unsoundness. Each person should realize that ignorance of a question, a lack of preparation and incompetence are completely intolerable, and the leaders who do not grow professionally and who do not add to their knowledge should be removed from their posts.

From this rostrum today, many figures have been given illustrating the state of our livestock raising. It was said that due to shortcomings and oversights in this sector, the nationalized farms over the 4 years have

suffered losses reaching almost 190 million rubles. What but an absence of proper qualifications on the part of our leaders responsible for the development of livestock raising at the center and on the spot could cause this loss? Allow me to give several figures which also affirm that many economic leaders have not learned even elementary arithmetic, that they have a poor understanding of the economics of livestock raising, and many do not even have a desire to understand this.

Above we spoke about the mistakes made in the process of specialization and concentration. These and other mistakes have led to a situation where 22 interfarm poultry farms out of the 28 operated at a loss, and poultry raising, as has been shown by the development of this sector, should not operate at a loss. Some 17 out of the 25 pig raising enterprises also operated at a loss; as did 2 out of the 4 sheep raising enterprises; 6 out of the 10 combined livestock raising organizations; 9 out of the 10 interfarm enterprises involved in the fattening of cattle, all 4 enterprises involved in milk production and 5 in the artificial insemination of animals. The results, need it be said, are lamentable.

There are in all such unprofitable, inefficient interfarm formations in Khashurskiy, Signakhskiy, Karel'skiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Terzhol'skiy, and other rayons.

At times the situation even is paradoxical. Thus, at the Supsinskiy interfarm fattening enterprise in Lanchkhutskiy Rayon, a kilogram of beef costs over 8 rubles, and at the Orul'skiy dairy complex in Zugdidskiy Rayon, a kilogram of milk is more than 1 ruble, and at the Mayakovskiy livestock raising association, over 30 quintals of feed units or triple the standard are spent to produce a quintal of pork.

At present, the question is being studied of the economic and financial activities of our interfarm formations. Obviously the necessity has arisen of discussing this question at the Central Committee Bureau, and with all party principledness and strictness hold responsible the leaders and specialists who either out of their incompetence or for any other reasons of a more dangerous nature, do not provide proper management of livestock raising. I repeat, the demands for this should be the strictest.

Some are inclined to retort that interfarm cooperation is a new undertaking, and as in any new undertaking, errors are inevitable here. In this instance, let us turn to the management practices on our sovkhozes, and see how the situation is with production losses for livestock products. According to the data of the republic TsSU [Central Statistical Administration], last year 72.8 percent of the sovkhozes operated at a loss for milk production; 83.6 percent for producing beef, and 82.4 percent for pork production. In other words, on a predominant majority of the sovkhozes, expenditures on the production of livestock products are higher than the receipts from sales.

We have grown accustomed to losses in livestock raising, and we consider this almost normal or a perfectly natural phenomenon. It is also considered to be in the order of things that the losses from livestock raising are covered by the profit from the intensive agricultural sectors such as tea raising, citrus raising, viticulture and other sectors.

The redistribution of funds from the highly profitable sectors into livestock raising will continue in the future. However, here we must learn to count each kopeck. Often, having accepted the supposedly inevitable losses, some managers become spendthrifts at other's expense at state expense, and they cease struggling for high milk yields, for better condition of the livestock delivered for slaughtering, for raising the milk grade or other quality indicators which ultimately determine the profitability of the farm.

As you can see, we still have many shortcomings and oversights in the course of carrying out the decisions of the 18th and other plenums of the GCP Central Committee and the decisions of the 25th Congress of our party in the area of agriculture.

And let each of us, each communist, and each worker in the republic, all of us together, be fully aware that only by surmounting all these shortcomings and having eliminated the negative phenomena in the development of agriculture, and in particular livestock raising, can the republic honorably carry out the tasks posed in the major decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture in Georgia," and that only then can we reach the planned targets, and bring by the end of the future five-year plan, as was already stated, production of meat on the hoof up to 270,000 tons, milk up to 750,000 tons, and eggs up to 1 billion. The prospects have been clearly outlined also for the 12th Five-Year Plan, by the end of which our meat production should reach 340,000 tons, for milk 900,000 tons, and eggs 1.2 billion.

This means that by 1990, in comparison with the 1980 plan, a 55 percent increase is expected for meat production, 34 percent for milk, and 58 percent for eggs.

Thus, the republic livestock raisers are confronted with very responsible and very taut tasks, the solution to which should ensure a further accelerated rise in the production of meat, milk and eggs.

Are these goals realistic or not? We feel that they are not only completely realistic and completely feasible, but have been set with a certain reserve.

All the work of the present plenum, the discussion of the report, the specific and clear proposals contained in the speeches, a clear understanding of the tasks confronting us, and the entire spirit which reigns now in this auditorium of healthy optimism and firm confidence in our inexhaustible possibilities provide a basis for achieving higher indicators.

We can attain the planned goal by raising the militancy of our primary party organizations, the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms. Each party committee should become an organizer, a combat center, and a staff for directing the struggle to raising livestock raising. This struggle must be led by competent, skilled workers who possess not only sound experience in party work, but also the necessary background of special knowledge. We can achieve the planned only by relying on the broad aktiv, on the communists,

on our Komsomol members, and on all rural workers.

We are well aware that the problems confronting us in the area of livestock raising are not so easily solved in the 11th or even the 12th five-year plans. For this more capital investments are needed not only into the development of livestock raising itself, but also into the other sectors which provide building materials, production equipment, and technology, as well as into the sphere serving livestock raising.

However, those possibilities which the republic possesses must be utilized more effectively.

We have our greatest opportunities in the area of feed production. I would say that in livestock raising, this is our virgin lands. In truth, definite work has been done in this area in recent years. The yield of feed crops has risen, the output of feed units per hectare of planted area has risen over the last 4 years by more than 30 percent, while the procurement of coarse feed over this time has risen by 37.5 percent, and for succulent feed by 32.8 percent. While in 1972 there was one still non-operating feed shop, on 1 January 1980, according to the data of the TsSU, there were now 287 of them, and this year another 155 will be built.

The planning and agricultural bodies, with the participation of the agriculture department of the Central Committee, have worked out a comprehensive program for feed production during the 11th Five-Year Plan. This has been reviewed and approved by the CPSU Central Committee, and has been submitted for approval by our plenum. This program is a rather solid one, and its implementation should ensure the planned growth of livestock products on the nationalized farms. However, it does not provide a maximum supply of feed for the livestock privately owned by the rural population.

We realize that there are specialists and party workers, and rather many of them, who are skeptical of the possibilities for supplying feed to the livestock raised by the population, and on this basis doubt a sharp rise in the productiveness of the animals kept on the private subsidiary farms of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and other categories of the rural population. But precisely here is to be found our very substantial reserve for increasing the resources of meat, milk, eggs and wool.

Judge for yourselves. In the farmyards of the population are kept 420,000 cows, almost double the amount than on our nationalized farms, the average yield of which does not presently exceed 785 kg of milk. If these cows are provided with normal feed, then they will produce 2-fold more milk, and this means that milk production in the republic will increase by 300,000 tons. The task is completely feasible. And here I say nothing of what could be achieved from help provided to the population in improving the breeding of the cows, in the veterinary servicing, in selling products, and so forth.

Reserves can be found for providing feed for livestock belonging to the public in the republic, and we must find them and put them to use! Such opportunities have been found in Makhardzevskiy Rayon, where the arable area is the most limited in our republic. But today, Comrade D. N. Dzalishvili gave the figure that in the not distant future the rayon will produce

20,000 tons of hay, and this is several-fold more than 4 years ago, when there was not enough hay even for the calves on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Such opportunities are constantly being sought out and found in Abashskiy, Khobskiy, Zugdidskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy and certain other rayons.

A planned and effective program for increasing feed resources is also being carried out in the Kizlyar winter pastures. As a result of implementing it for 2 years, there has been no need to ship in coarse feed for the wintering sheep from outside the pastures. There has also been a decline in the need for the delivery of concentrated feed. The successes described here by Comrade R. G. Abashidze are largely caused by the beneficial work which has been done to create a firm feed supply at the Kizlyar pastures, and this has largely been due to the accomplishments of our land reclamation workers.

I do not intend to take up all the reserves for increasing feed production and improving its quality, as at present enough was said of this. I would merely like to recommend that the Minsel'khoz pay more attention to the planting structure of the feed crops. Obviously one does not need to be a major specialist to realize that on irrigated lands annual grasses should probably not be sown, while perennial grasses can produce double the crop of green bulk and of better quality. We must seriously rebuke the ministry for its completely unsatisfactory use of irrigated land, including for feed crops. Last year, according to the data of the TsSU, 70,000 hectares of irrigated lands were planted under these crops, and from each hectare 19.7 quintals of feed units were obtained with a standard of 60-70 quintals. Calculations indicate that if as an average 50 quintals of feed units were taken from each hectare, the additional supply would be over 200,000 tons of feed units. Here is your reserve for increasing feed production.

We possess similar reserves in virtually all feed lands, including the natural hay fields and pastures. Many years of experiments by our specialists and scientists indicate that even with minimal expenditures, for example, by applying small doses of fertilizers, 25-30 quintals of hay can be obtained from a hectare of natural hay fields instead of the 17.3 quintals obtained now. And this, as a minimum, will provide livestock raising with an additional 100,000-120,000 tons of excellent mountain meadow hay.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses also possess significant reserves in solving the problem of the fullest use of all industrial, agricultural and food waste products for feed purposes. Specialists have estimated that these waste products could be over 100,000 tons of feed units. In the measures which are being approved by the plenum now, specific tasks have been set for each city and rayon in this area. The collecting, processing and use of waste products for fattening livestock are an important task for the party, soviet and agricultural bodies.

The GCP Central Committee is profoundly convinced that the party soviet and agricultural bodies at the center and on the spot will be effectively and knowledgeably concerned with the questions of feed production, and will thereby create a firm and high-quality feed supply not only for nationalized livestock raising, but also for the livestock on the private subsidiary farms of the population.

We agree fully with the proposals of Comrades V. R. Papunidze and T. Sh. Amedadze who feel it necessary to create a special organization which will be concerned with the questions of feed production. These proposals must be carefully studied and the necessary measures approved. At the same time, Comrade Papunidze has raised this question before from the rostrum of the Central Committee plenum. We recall that he spoke about this for the first time several years ago, however up to now no one has considered it necessary even to analyze this. Probably comrades will agree with me if I say that this is a lack of order when questions are raised at our plenums which are of important national economic significance, but the appropriate bodies, even the Central Committee departments, show such an unserious approach to them. We hope that this will not happen this time, and the proposals of Comrades Papunidze and Imedadze will be reviewed no later than in 10 days.

Certainly it is a question of producing coarse and succulent fodder. The task of providing livestock raising with its own concentrated feed is not being raised for the republic, although here there are definite reserves by increasing the yield of grain crops, particularly corn, and by broadening the area where it is grown using industrial methods.

As before it is very important to continuously improve the methods for laying down feed for storage and the processing and preparation of feed. The question should be so organized that the feed shop does not merely mulch the straw and root crops, but rather turns out nutritionally balanced feed mixes. And although because of limited capital investments the republic has not carried out the task posed by the 18th Plenum to build feed shops at the farms on each kolkhos and sovkhoz, work in this area should be continued. It must be completed in the future five-year plan, and most importantly, the food shops must become dependable assistants of the livestock raisers in their struggle for high milk yields and weight increases.

At our plenum there has been a truly professional discussion of the ways and means for increasing the output and procurement of meat, milk, eggs and wool up to the level set by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers on the further development of Georgian agriculture.

We would merely like to reemphasize all the importance of an optimum expansion of private livestock raising, along with the development of nationalized livestock raising. After the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee, definite changes for the better have occurred in this area. We have succeeded not only in avoiding the general undesirable tendency for a decline in the number of livestock, but also to increase it in comparison with the start of the Ninth Five-Year Plan on the private subsidiary farms. At present they are keeping 34,000 head of livestock more than in 1972 (including 2,500 more cows), 85,000 more pigs, and 35,000 more sheep.

On the questions of providing cooperation between the nationalized farms and the farms of the populace, use has been made of the experience of our friends both in the union republics and in the socialist countries where our comrades have made special trips. Incidentally, in the near future we are sending a large group of party, soviet and agricultural workers to Hungary, where very useful work is underway in the area of establishing cooperation between the nationalized farms and the private subsidiary farms

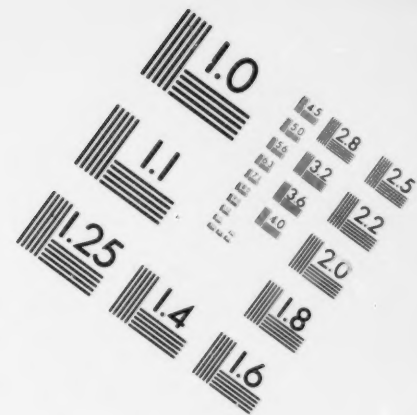
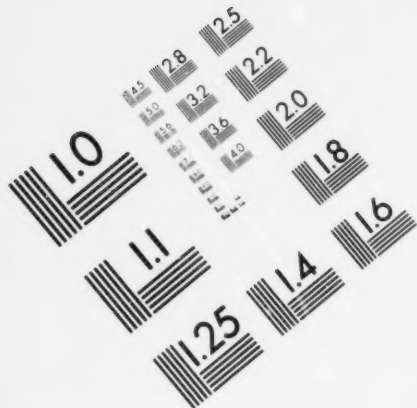
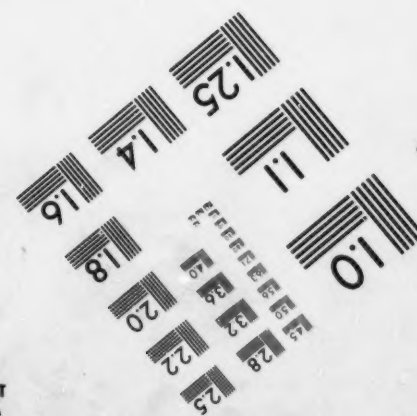
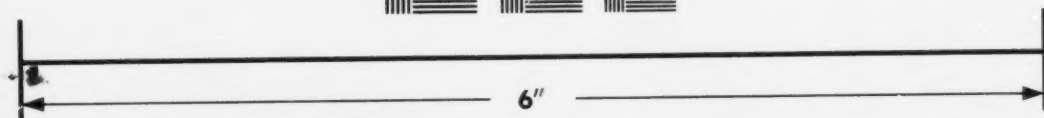
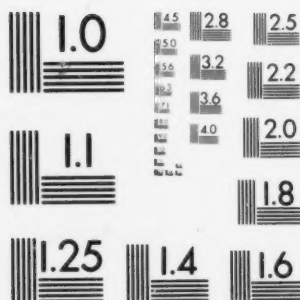


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of the population, as was described by Comrade V. P. Yesvandzhiya, first secretary of the Tskhakayevskiy Raykom, and other comrades who had visited there. I feel that a careful study and then the introduction of the valuable experience of our friends in our region will help solve the difficult social task in the countryside of seeing to it that the farms of each rural family contain at least one type of agricultural animal. Over the forthcoming 5 years, it would be a good thing to determine the dynamics for the drop in the number of the households of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz employees as well as the rural intelligentsia which do not have livestock, and primarily cows and pigs. Obviously it would be advisable to set down specific quotas for each individual rayon in the measures which will be approved today.

Comrades, it is not accidental that we have taken up the problems of private livestock raising in such detail, and with reason have focused your attention on the necessity of seeing to its further development in every possible way. Let alone the fact that the livestock in personal use by the rural population provides an opportunity to significantly increase the overall volume of livestock products and the state is allocating a minimum amount of feed for their production, the main thing is that private livestock raising does not require any special capital investments.

Of course, we should first of all and in the future will develop nationalized livestock raising into which 310 million rubles have been invested over the last 4 years. However, at the given stage it operates at a loss. The population sells products to us at the state purchasing prices but does not incur losses from this.

This is why it is so important to provide a comprehensive solution to the questions of an all-round rise in nationalized livestock raising and the development of feed production, and along with this make wider use of cooperation between the nationalized and private subsidiary farms. This is the only correct path.

I would like to state certain considerations about the building of new livestock complexes and poultry farms and the reconstruction of existing ones.

The report stated that in the past, in the designing, construction and reaching of capacity at the livestock complexes, serious mistakes have been made and at present are still being made. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 16 April 1980 "On the Work of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction To Reduce the Cost of Construction and Improve the Quality of Production Construction in the Countryside" drew our attention to this. It emphasizes that capital construction in the countryside still does not fully meet the tasks posed by the party to further develop agriculture.

And although our republic is not mentioned in the decree, the shortcomings which it describes apply fully to us as well. The construction and agricultural workers should draw the proper conclusions from this. In the future we will build new complexes, but they must be built with well thought out feasibility studies, they must be built economically and with high quality, without wasting resources, in making maximum use of local

building materials, in widely introducing the direct labor method in construction, and most importantly, in completing the projects on time. The livestock workers should have the creative production capacity in full operation at the designated times.

The shortcomings in the designing, construction and operation of livestock facilities are caused by numerous interrelated factors, and we have spoken of these repeatedly. One of these factors is caused by the absence of a highly competent body, council or work group in the Minsel'khos or republic Gosstroy, and which could properly assess the existing standard plans, and recommend the most suitable plans for our republic which would be based upon the most progressive production methods for the livestock products.

The procedure currently existing in the Minsel'khos by which the plans are coordinated only with the new deputy minister, Comrade A. G. Kozmanashvili, with all our respect for him, is not the best or optimum procedure, since such a diverse question as approving the plans for livestock quarters cannot and should not be solved on the level of one individual worker, no matter how competent he might be. For this reason, it is essential that the minister of agriculture, Comrade Sh. M. Etsadashvili and the chairman of the republic Gosstroy, Comrade G. S. Mirianashvili, within the next 10-15 days submit their own proposals on this question.

Along with the building of new livestock facilities, complexes and poultry farms, particular attention must be paid to the reconstruction and full mechanization of the existing farms. This is all the more important if one considers that certain targets for the further development of livestock raising is outlined by the 18th Plenum have not been actually solved due to the fact that the quotas were not met for the reconstruction of the farms. From this, all of us, and above all the republic Minsel'khos, the corresponding administrations and associations, and the party raykoms and gorkoms, should draw the necessary lesson.

Comrades! In order to successfully take the new, higher targets which are being set by our present plenum for the forthcoming five-year plan, it is essential during the present, concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan to provide for the maintaining of the number of head of animals, a rise in the productiveness of the nationalized herds, and on this basis bring about a rise in the production of all livestock products.

Obviously certain comrades still have not fully understood this, as over the last 4 months of the current year, a number of indicators for livestock raising have declined in comparison with the same period of last year.

In the first quarter, the plan for milk procurement was not met in Adigen'skiy and Tsalk'skiy rayons. For such an irresponsible attitude toward the management of livestock raising, the Central Committee Bureau has strictly punished the chairman of the Adigen'skiy Rayon Executive Committee, Comrade V. E. Dzadzamiya, and the chief of the Tsalk'skiy Rayon Agricultural Administration, Comrade A. Kh. Matsukatov. Obviously, the time has come to deal strictly with the secretaries of the party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms. The leaders of Akhalkalak'skiy, Adigen'skiy, Aspindz'skiy, Telav'skiy, Bolnisi'skiy and other rayons, as well as the Adzharian ASSR, should probably

provide an explanation for the serious deterioration in the indicators for the condition of livestock raising, in comparison with last year.

It must be remembered that the time is approaching for summing up the results of the all-union socialist competition of livestock raisers. Our republic as a whole, its individual regions as well as the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should hold a worthy place. Everything must be done so that the republic completes the half-year with a positive balance for all basic indicators.

Spring this year arrived unusually late, but the livestock raisers have no reason to complain of this. The weather, particularly in the low regions, has favored precisely feed production, and it is simply unforgivable not to use these conditions. In the spring season it is essential to prepare the maximum quantity of feed, because we still do not know what weather the summer will bring. In this regard the population of the rayon centers and cities, equipment, means of transport and so forth must be mobilized now for preparing the feed, if this is required.

Moreover, the weather conditions are not equally favorable for all the regions. The present spring is no exception. While frequent rains contribute to the abundant growth of the grasses, a heavy falling of precipitation prevents the carrying out of the sowing of spring crops in a short period of time, and activates the pests and diseases of orchards and vineyards, particularly the vineyards, while low critical temperatures and unexpected snow have partially damaged the pit fruit crops and delayed the growing of the tea bushes.

All of this creates additional difficulties for the agricultural workers, and these must be offset by high organization, maximum mobilization, exemplary labor discipline, that is, the entire arsenal of party organizational and ideological-political work must be brought into action.

In speaking about the current agricultural work, attention must be drawn first of all to the necessity of making up the lag allowed in the sowing of the spring crops, the optimum planting times of which are almost everywhere passed. Up to today, the spring plantings have been carried on just 78 percent of the area which last year had been planted by the middle of May.

Our vegetable and potato growers are confronted by great and complicated tasks. It can be said that the workers of these sectors are closest to the livestock raisers, and certainly they complement each other. As is known when there is enough potatoes, including early ones, and good diverse vegetables, the demand for meat, milk and eggs is reduced, and vice versa. For this reason the vegetable and potato growers should maximally satisfy the demand of the population for these products. Incidentally the agroindustrial and trade association of the Minsel'khoz has opened its own vegetarian restaurant in Tbilisi, on Chavchavadze Prospect.

If I am not mistaken, many of you were invited there yesterday by Comrade D. D. Magalashvili. They say that the impression for everyone was good. The dishes are tasty and you are well fed. We feel that this is a very essential thing, and the talk about the need to more widely incorporate

vegetables in the diet of the workers has been going on for some time. Only the first step has been taken. Others should follow. Specialized vegetarian public dining facilities must be set up in each rayon. And the menus of any dining room, particularly a worker one, should include more vegetables, the production of which costs significantly less and requires less time expenditures than in livestock raising. This question is very important, and we hope that the minister of trade, Comrade G. L. Koblianidze, and the chairman of Tsekavshiri [expansion unknown], Comrade K. N. Shavishvili, as well as other comrades, will approach its solution with all seriousness.

Our fruit growers, particularly vintners, are confronted with major tests, as they have not only to meet the quota for this year, but also make up for the gap of previous years. In order to fulfill the five-year plan, they must sell to the state 120,000 tons of grapes above the annual plan.

Soon in Telavi we will discuss the questions of the further development of grape growing, where we can talk more specifically about the tasks of this sector, considering that a detailed study of the condition of all the republic's vineyards will precede the meeting of vintners.

However, even during the peak of tea picking and during the peak hours in the vineyards, we must not forget the preparing of feed and the struggle for high milk yields and weight increases on the livestock farms. The work must be organized in such a manner as to allocate the forces so that neither impedes the other, but, on the contrary, they compliment each other.

The harvesting, preparation and processing of varietal tea leaf requires particular attention and concern. In this area we are almost 20 days behind last year, and this means that the peak period in tea picking will be much more extended and difficult. The tea industry workers must be readied for this first. Things must be so organized that the tea factories operate at full capacity in all rayons, around-the-clock and without interruption.

Although sometimes happening, there should be no confusion and disorganization. Responsible workers should be assigned to each tea factory, including the members of the raykom bureau, and they should be given broad rights and great demands placed on each. The Central Committee will personally hold responsible the first secretaries of the raykoms and the chairmen of the soviet executive committees for making certain that proper order exists in this. If the circumstances require mobilizing the population for the harvesting and the processing of the tea leaf, then this step must be taken, and it must be done in May and June, when there is something to harvest and process, and not in the autumn, when, in essence, there is no longer anything to pick. We are counting very much on the fact that the Komsomol Central Committee, the ministries of education, higher and specialized secondary education and others will help us in carrying out this very important and complex task.

Worthy of support is the valuable and timely initiative of the kolkhoz members and employees of the Ushapatskaya Tea Factory in Tskhakayevskiy Rayon. They have resolved before 15 June to make up for the lag which developed in the production and processing of varietal tea leaf, as was announced

yesterday by the newspaper KOMMUNIST.

We have given such attention to the harvesting and processing of the tea leaf with good reason. The fulfillment of the five-year plan not only as a whole for agriculture, but also for the manufacturing industry and all our industry depends largely upon how successfully this campaign is carried out.

The tea workers themselves, obviously, by the end of May can report on the fulfillment of the five-year plan, and they will take a worthy place next to the citrus growers who last year fulfilled the five-year plan for the procurement of citrus fruits.

We are confident that our grain growers, fruit raisers, vegetable growers, potato growers and livestock raisers, all the agricultural workers, will carry out the five-year plan successfully.

Thus, as a whole, the republic's agriculture is successfully carrying out the five-year plan both in terms of production and the procurement of products. According to preliminary estimates, a gross agricultural product of more than 450 million rubles will be produced above the five-year plan, and 500 million rubles worth of product will be sold to the state above the plan.

These are the prospects for us in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan in the area of agriculture.

The entire republic economy has almost reached the middle of the year, and we can now speak about the expected results of the agricultural half year and the tasks of successfully completing the entire five-year plan as a whole.

First of all, we are somewhat concerned and alarmed by the fact that the 4-month level of last year in terms of the production volume has been surpassed by just 6.9 percent, and not 7.7 percent, as was envisaged in the plan, and by 8.4 percent according to the socialist obligations. And certainly precisely only such a rate could ensure an increase in industrial production of 41 percent over the five-year plan, and this we must achieve no matter what. This is our main task. And the duty of each ministry and department, each association and enterprise, each party and economic body is to make its weighty contribution to carrying out this task.

The actual indicator is still far from the planned due to the insufficiently tense work by a majority of the union level enterprises as well as those of the republic ministries of building materials industries and construction. Here are to be found 19 out of the 29 lagging republic enterprises. As for the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, as before it has not fulfilled the quotas as a whole for the sector, and the Ministry of Construction in April did not meet the plan for producing gross product. The situation must be rectified.

Since the start of the year, there has been a marked decline in the growth rate of the average daily product output. In no other year of the 10th Five-Year Plan have we had such low growth rates for this indicator in this period.

At present we must restate that this very taut and very difficult situation existing in industry must be overcome by the more intensive search for reserves and the more active use of existing opportunities.

I would again remind you that the work of our party committees, the ministries and departments, the associations and enterprises will be judged at the end of the year not only in terms of the level of realizing the plan quotas which should be fulfilled without fail, but basically considering the specific additional contribution which will be made to carrying out the tasks confronting the republic economy in the current five-year plan. Obviously, the laggards will rightly be considered, not only the labor collectives which do not fulfill the production quotas, but also those enterprises, ministries and departments which do not fully realize their established opportunities for producing additional industrial product. And such opportunities and such reserves, as you are well aware, have been established.

It is also essential to sharply improve the quality indicators. Unfortunately, over the 4 months, the growth rate of labor productivity was just 5 percent, with an obligation of 6.6 percent, and the profit plan was not fulfilled. The quotas of the five-year plan for the growth of labor productivity and profit are in jeopardy.

At present, as is known, a month-long inspection is being held for the readiness of the enterprises and organizations to convert to the new system of planning and economic incentive. It is a question of honor for the party and soviet bodies, the ministries and departments, and the leaders of the associations and enterprises to carry out the review in an exemplary manner, under the motto of disclosing and using new reserves for the growth of production and for raising its efficiency.

All this work must be subordinate to the tasks of a further improvement in management and the successful carrying out of the quotas and obligations in the current year and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to the tasks of creating a dependable economic foundation for the approaching 11th Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting for the 26th Party Congress.

We have touched upon the questions of industry in relation to the need of summing up the results of national economic operations over the 4 months of this year. However here I would like to say that the rise in livestock raising is a national concern and a common worry. For this reason, both the industrial workers, our construction workers, and particularly the transportation workers should make their own worthy, weighty contribution to this question of state importance. It is our duty, comrades, to give the agricultural workers every possible support, and assume sponsorship of the livestock farms and complexes. Here it has been correctly said that recently we have neglected this work. Certainly the city always comes to the aid of the countryside! The organizing of subsidiary farms at the industrial enterprises and construction sites must be given broader scope.

We are expecting particularly active involvement in all this work from our scientists and the workers of the higher school who can do a great deal for a further rise in livestock raising. Our pensioners, demobilized officers, our student youth, our school children and Pioneers also should not stand

on the sidelines. We are expecting that they will devote their forces, their energy to the development of amateur rabbit raising and to livestock raising as a whole.

You and I, comrades, have entered the crucial period of preparations for our congress.

In March of this year, at our 19th Plenum which discussed the report on the activities of the Bureau and Secretariat of the GCP Central Committee and reviewed the tasks of further improving our work, we spoke in detail on the need to begin the broadest preparations for the 26th Congress, and very serious and important tasks were posed.

The first steps have already been taken. A work group has been set up and it has begun to function. The Central Committee departments have actively joined in the preparations of the basic Congress documents. Also taking an active part are the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations. The specific plans should be worked out under the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Committee of People's Control, the ministries, departments and associations. Such plans obviously must exist for each party committee and each party organization.

Preparations for the congress are not only a question for all the party but also for all the people, and the collectives at plants and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, construction sites and schools, VUZes and creative unions should take a most active part in it.

Each day of our life is marked by the steady labor of our workers, kolkhoz members and our intelligentsia. Each day is a shock day, because it brings us closer to the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and each day brings us closer to the 26th Party congress.

It is they, our glorious workers, who have properly celebrated the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin. On this solemn day, 120 collectives at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses reported on the fulfilling of the quotas of the 10th Five-Year Plan. More than 6,000 shops, shifts, brigades, farms and sections, and 75,000 workers on the birthday of the great Lenin were awarded the high honor of being presented with Lenin diplomas.

And this is the case now. In approaching the congress, the people are preparing labor gifts for it.

Today the newspapers have published the announcement that the collective of the Gruzneft' [Georgian Petroleum] Production Association fulfilled ahead of time not only the quota of the 10th Five-Year Plan, but also the increased socialist obligations. This was a major labor victory, and on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers, the Georgian Trade Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee, we would again warmly and sincerely congratulate our glorious petroleum workers and earnestly wish them new labor victories.

Yesterday in honor of the winners of the competition, the Gruzneft' collective, the State Flag of the Georgian SSR was hoisted at the republic Exhibit of National Economic Achievements. A new tradition has been born, or more accurately is being born. And this is a pleasing fact. It is precisely thus: By hoisting the flag, by the honor guard, and by the other elements of a ceremonial ritual, in the future we must celebrate each victory of our remarkable labor collectives and production innovators.

Yesterday, the lathe operator at the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov and member of the GCP Central Committee, the **deputy** of the USSR Supreme Soviet Trifon Rostnashvili, was awarded the title of Honored Mentor of the Georgian SSR. He was the first in the republic to receive this honorary title, and we warmly congratulate Comrade T. V. Rostnashvili on his high award.

And this is another instance, just a little in the nationwide preparations for the party congress, but we value each particle which the communists and all the workers make to it.

The party Central Committee has expressed firm conviction that the preparations for the party congress will be turned into a professional review of good patriotic deeds, new initiative, new undertakings, labor feats and labor gifts.

The 26th Congress is also significant for us because it coincides in time with the 60th anniversary of the establishing of **soviet** power in Georgia. This is a new vivid marker in the life of our people, and a great victory which the Georgian workers were given by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The age-old dream of the working people has been realized. In the heroic history of Georgia, a new age has commenced, the age of political, economic and social rebirth of the people.

All that has been done in the republic over the 60 years of **soviet** power has been achieved by the unstinting labor of many generations of our workers, kolkhoz members, by our intelligentsia and our communists, that is, by those who fought for the establishing of **soviet** power in Georgia, those who resurrected its national economy and worked on the scaffoldings of new construction sites, those who invested their energy into the industrialization into the republic and into its collectivisation, and those who carried out the cultural revolution, those who carried all the hardships of the Great Patriotic War and the postwar reconstruction period on their shoulders, and those who today are building communism. All this was achieved by the labor of the true heroes of our times.

The 60 years of **soviet** power are 60 years of the continuous advancement of the workers in Georgia, and we should also properly celebrate this feat.

The preparations for the republic jubilee is already underway. There is the plan to create a special commission, and instruct it to work out a specific plan for practical measures. Such commissions probably should be set up under the **obkoms**, **gorkoms** and **raykoms**, at the major enterprises, on the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and at the schools.

The 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia is a major and joyful holiday for all the workers, all the nations and nationalities which live and work in Georgia, for whom it is the homeland and to whom they devote all their forces and all their energy, their labor, all the force of their soul and all the ardor of their hearts. For this reason the preparations for and celebrating of the republic jubilee should develop into a powerful, vivid demonstration of the triumph of the party's wise Leninist nationality policy, into a holiday of friendship and fraternity of peoples, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Preparations for the jubilee must be more widely developed in the autonomous formations such as the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzharian ASSR and the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast. In recent years particular attention has been paid to the socioeconomic development of these regions, and from their example one can clearly see the concern of the party and government for the economic, cultural and spiritual flourishing of the people in each corner of our great motherland.

In the period of the preparations for the jubilee date, let the traditional socialist competition between the workers of Georgia and the other fraternal union republics develop with new force. In this not only are new labor successes born, but the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples will be strengthened.

We express the confidence that our working class, our kolkhoz peasantry, our people's intelligentsia, our scientists and specialists, our school and VUZ youth will greet the birthday of Soviet Georgia with new glorious successes in labor and studies and by new scientific discoveries and new creative accomplishments. Let each man make his contribution to the national treasury of successes by the republic, remembering that the rivelets of successes, in flowing together, form a powerful victorious current.

We are firmly convinced that the glorious 60th anniversary will be properly celebrated by the people of creative labor, by the artistic intelligentsia, that is, the writers, poets and journalists, the artists, composers and architects, and the theatrical and movie figures. We are certain that highly artistic and profoundly ideological works will be created devoted to the glorious revolutionary events, to the heroic past of our people and their present accomplishments, as well as creations which reflect the rich spiritual world and the unstinting labor of our contemporary, and embody and extol the finest traits of the builder of communism.

The holiday of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia should become not only a review of our victories, but also, if it can be so said, a review of our unsolved tasks. It is our task each day to carry out new, more complicated tasks, to eliminate shortcomings, even small ones, even not very noticeable ones, but still eliminate them each day!

Comrades! Not quite 5 years have passed since the 18th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee. It is worthy of note that the 18th (1975) Plenum was held, it can be said, on the threshold of the 25th GCP Congress, and our plenum today, in meeting in 1980, on the threshold of the 26th party Congress, is checking the course of carrying out the decisions of that

plenum which we consider an important marker between the congresses.

The coincidence probably is accidental, but this accident, if it is approached dialectically, has its own particular pattern which consists in the fact that on the eve of their highest forums, the party congresses, the communists discuss the most urgent economic and political problems, the most important questions of party organizational work such as the training, placement and indoctrination of the personnel. This is a question which was examined at the 17th Central Committee Plenum in October of last year. They discuss the tasks of the further development of science and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production and these we intend to discuss at the next Central Committee plenum. Finally, they discuss the problems of the further development of livestock raising which are being reviewed today.

In discussing the same problems 5 years ago as today, the Central Committee plenum turned to the communists with an appeal to make certain that everyone who took a direct part in raising livestock raising and in decisively reorganizing this national economic sector could be proud of the fruits of his labor, in the same manner that the persons of the older generation are proud of having established the bases of the collectivization of agriculture and who turned Georgia into a republic of tea growing, citrus raising, viticulture and fruit growing.

At that time it was said that the years would pass, and in time our plenum would probably be spoken of as a plenum which established the major bases for a fundamental change in livestock raising, while the communists of our generation would be spoken of as persons who were able to achieve the solution to the most important national economic task.

When we said that the years would pass, we had in mind not 5 years but rather a significantly greater segment of time. However, over the 5 years quite a bit has been done, and each of us today is fully convinced of this. But immeasurably more must be done in order to decisively bring about an improvement in livestock raising.

In carrying out this important task, we feel the constant support and the real, tangible aid of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government.

We are successfully solving the difficult problems of developing agriculture due to the ever-increasing capital investments, and to the increase in material resources allocated to the republic. The most urgent and acute questions related to the further development of the agroindustrial complex are being very carefully examined and settled by the Union bodies such as the Gosplan, the Gossnab, the Minsel'khoz, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment], the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Finances, the State Bank, and the USSR State Price Committee.

We feel it our duty to sincerely thank the Agricultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee which profoundly and with interest examines all aspects of the further development of agricultural production in Georgia. The participation of Comrade N. M. Tishchenko in the work of our plan is

further affirmation of this.

We would like to express a feeling of great gratitude on your behalf to the candidate member of the Politburo, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who gave us much useful advice on the questions of developing livestock raising and feed production, and upon whose initiative and participation, the positive experience of our republic, and particularly the experience of the Abashskiy Raykom on managing agriculture, was specially reviewed at the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

We would like to express profound gratitude to Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Last year he visited several rayons of western Georgia, and carefully reviewed various aspects of the new further improvement in republic agriculture and the manufacturing industry on the spot.

There are no words to express the feeling of enormous gratitude and the most heartfelt thanks to the Politburo of the party Central Committee, and particularly to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, whose attention and concern we feel constantly and upon whose initiative was approved the historic decree for our republic of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture in Georgia."

To be worthy of such attention and such concern and the confidence shown us is the duty of each communist, each citizen, and all the workers of the Georgian SSR.

On behalf of our plenum, on behalf of all communists, allow me, comrades, to assure the Central Committee of the Leninist party, the Central Committee Politburo, and L. I. Brezhnev personally that the Georgian communists will justify the hopes placed on them, and will keep their word. Without fail Georgia will become a republic of progressive, highly developed livestock raising!

LAUNCHING OF TWO COSMOS EARTH SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1190, 1 Jul

LD011348 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today an earth satellite, Cosmos-1190, for continuing research in outer space.

The initial period of revolution is 100.8 minutes, maximum distance from terrestrial surface is 829 kilometres and minimum distance, 792 kilometres. The orbit inclination is 74 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1191, 2 Jul

LD020940 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1191, next in the series, was launched in the USSR today.

Installed on its board is scientific equipment intended to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--12 hours six minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface 40,165 kilometres; minimum distance--646 kilometres and inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

USTINOV NOTES 'CONSIDERABLY INCREASED' THREAT TO PEACE

LD011359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "All Efforts and Knowledge for the Party, the Motherland and the People; Kremlin Reception in Honor of Military Academy Graduates"]

[Excerpt] Every year our armed forces are swelled by a new detachment of commanders, political workers and engineers in the top qualification category. The good tradition of celebrating this event as a great and moving holiday is a graphic manifestation of the paternal concern of the party and government for training officer cadres. A reception organized by the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in honor of the military academy graduates took place yesterday in an exceptionally warm, cordial atmosphere.

The vast halls of the Great Kremlin Palace were filled with generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and representatives of the fraternal socialist countries' armies who had received higher military education in the Soviet Union. Here too were their mentors--the commanders and political workers of military training establishments, professors and teachers who had invested a great deal of labor in training and educating their charges.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; USSR ministers; USSR State Committee chairmen; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Air Marshal A.I. Koldunov, Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Col Gen Eng V.M. Shabanov; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov, chief marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry came to congratulate the graduates on the successful completion of their study and to give them words of farewell and advice before starting their responsible service in the troops and fleets.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed those taking part in the reception. He warmly congratulated the graduates--generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries--on their successful graduation from the academies and their entry into a crucial new stage of military service.

"It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction," the USSR defense minister said, "that I fulfill the honorable and pleasant assignment of conveying to you all cordial congratulations and wishes for good health, happiness and great success from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich **Brezhnev**, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council."

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov then read out greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to the military academy graduates. The graduates, the greetings state, are returning to the troops at a period when all Soviet people are struggling to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and when the party, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, has begun preparation for its 26th congress. [paragraph continues]

The armed forces servicemen together with the working people are doing everything to complete the Lenin jubilee year with new achievements in combat and political training.

The Soviet people unswervingly pursue a peace-loving foreign policy. However, through the fault of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO partners, the international situation has recently been considerably complicated. The threat to the cause of peace and detente has increased considerably. Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government, persistently continuing their peace-loving foreign policy, are displaying concern for the reliable defense of the socialist motherland against any encroachments by aggressive forces.

Cordially greeting and warmly congratulating the graduates on the successful completion of their study, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers wished the command, political organs and professorial and teaching staff of the military academies new achievements in improving the training and educational process, developing Soviet military theoretical thought and training officer cadres with top qualifications and wished all graduates great successes in military labor for the benefit of the socialist motherland and the great cause of communism.

Those taking part in the reception greeted these paternal parting words with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

"Allow me on behalf of all military academy graduates," the USSR defense minister continued, "to thank warmly the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless concern for the armed forces and our country's defense capability and for their cordial and kind wishes.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov went on:

"This year's military academies' graduates will go down in history as the class of 1980 with special, notable features. This is the year of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 25-year jubilee of the alliance of fraternal socialist states--the Warsaw Pact. It is the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Our country's economic and defense might is being steadily augmented by the efforts of the party and entire Soviet people, its international prestige is being strengthened, and its influence on the course of world development is growing.

"Soviet people and the armed forces servicemen welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The plans for our motherland's further economic and social development and the CPSU's consistently peace-loving, principled and firm policy in the international arena enjoy the undivided support of the entire Soviet people.

"Urban and rural workers and army and navy servicemen now see as their paramount duty and most important task preparation for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress."

The USSR defense minister reminded the graduates that they would be going to formations, units and ships in a crucial and tense period--at the concluding stage of the training year--and voiced the hope that they would immediately involve themselves in practical work, labor to the maximum benefit of the armed forces, and set an example to their subordinates as modern leaders.

"For this," he stressed, "it is essential to possess primarily communist ideological fiber and a high degree of party-mindedness. It is on precisely this basis that the Soviet officer's important qualities such as professional skill and the irreproachable mastery of advanced leadership methods and scientific labor organization are formed. The modern officer must possess a feeling for what is new and display initiative and creativity in resolving the problems set by life, have solid teaching ability and psychological knowledge and be a model of moral purity and general culture."

The defense minister advised the graduates, in training and educating their subordinates, to study persistently themselves, to combine high exactingness with constant concern for people, to rely daily on the party and Komsomol organizations and with them to seek effective ways of resolving the tasks of combat and political training, consolidating discipline, order and organization, and raising combat readiness.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov congratulated the professors, teachers and command and political staff of the military academies on producing a new detachment of highly qualified officer cadres and wished them further creative successes in training and scientific activity, he expressed confidence that the 1980 graduates would devote all their efforts, energy and knowledge to unswerving consolidation of the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces and the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and of world peace.

TAJIK SSR MINISTER KOLESNIKOV DIES IN LINE OF DUTY

LD301625 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TAJIKISTANA in Russian on 17 June 1980 carries on page 3 of an obituary, signed by various republic leaders, of "Maj Gen of Internal Service Sergey Nikolayevich Kolesnikov, Tadjik SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs," who "died tragically 12 June, 1980 in the performance of his official duties."

Details of Plane Crash

LD301627 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TAJIKISTANA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed announcement "From Tajikistan CP Central Committee and Tajik SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A Yak-40 aircraft flying the Leninabad-Dushanbe route crashed 12 June, 1980.

The aircraft's passengers and crew were killed.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee and Tajik SSR Council of Ministers express profound condolences to their families and friends. Measures are being taken to aid the victims' families.

[Signed] Tajikistan CP Central Committee

Tajik SSR Council of Ministers

YEPISHEV ATTENDS ASSESSMENT OF ROGACHEVSKAYA DIVISION

LD011439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: Competition--At the Service of Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate bureau examined the question of the work of the political department, commanders and party **organizations** of units of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Red Banner, orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Rogachevskaya guards motorized infantry division in further developing socialist competition and increasing its role in resolving combat training tasks. A report on the question under discussion was delivered by guards Col.V. Oleshchenko, chief of the formation's political department. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

VARENNIKOV REVIEWS VOLUME II OF WORLD WAR II HISTORY

LD011545 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 21 June, 1980, publishes on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word book review by Army General V. Varennikov under the headline "Victory in the Far East," reviewing "The History of World War II, 1939-1945" [Istoriya Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny 1939-1945], Vol II: "The Defeat of Militarist Japan; the End of World War II" [Porazheniye Militaristskoy Yaponii; Okonchaniye Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny], chairman of the main editorial commission; **Marshal** of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, Military Publishing House, 1980, 496 pages. Varennikov outlines the content of the volume, dealing with the war in the Far East, and asserts that it also "exposes the transatlantic falsifiers of history, the Beijing hegemonists and the Japanese militarists who are now trying to distort the real nature, course and results of the war in the east and revise its lessons." He describes the Soviet Union's war against Japan as the "logical continuation of the Great Patriotic War" and outlines the main features of the campaign and its consequences.

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